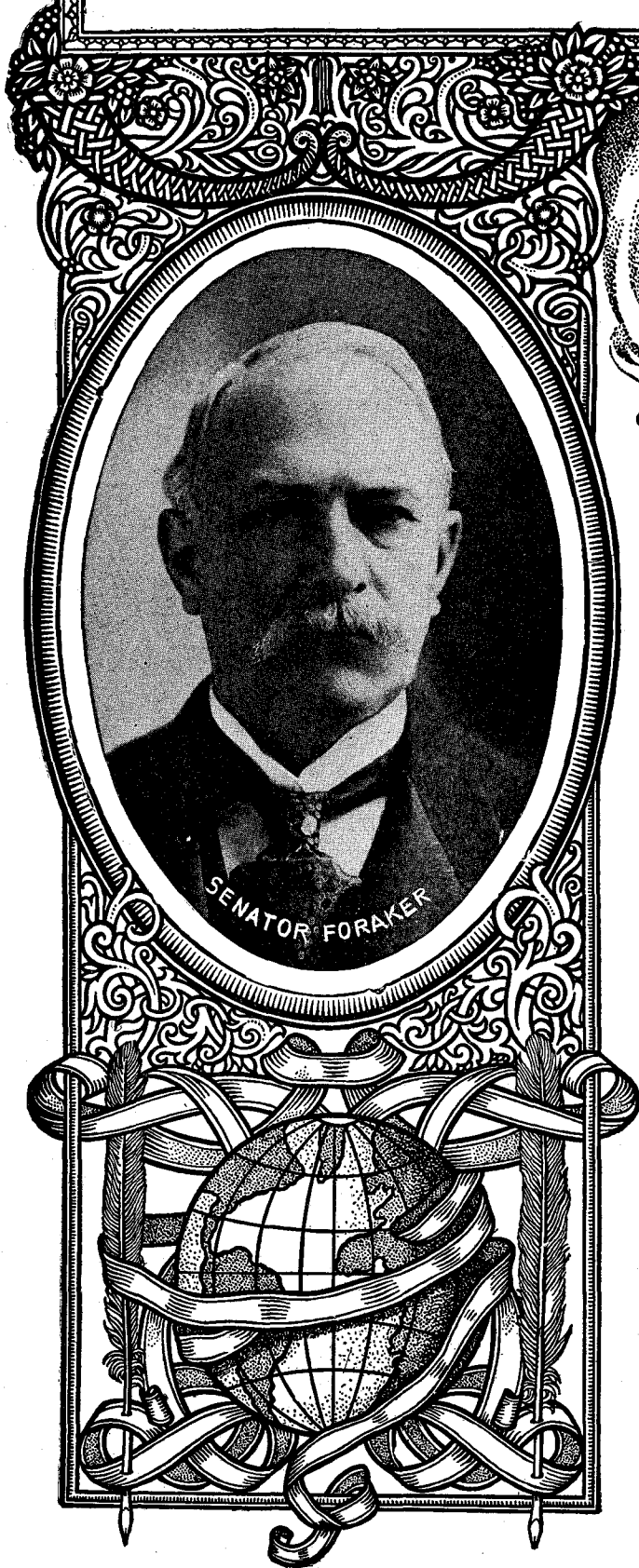


# The Literary Digest

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

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## CONTENTS

### TOPICS OF THE DAY:

|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Republican Opposition to President Roosevelt | 519 |
| Trying to Restore the Army "Canteen"         | 521 |
| The President and the Railroad Pass          | 521 |
| Hostility in Cuba Against America            | 522 |
| Change of Sentiment Toward Mr. Rockefeller   | 523 |
| How Insurance Presidents are Corrupted       | 525 |
| Why Secretary Shaw Resigns                   | 526 |

### LETTERS AND ART:

|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| A Newly Discovered Portrait of Spinoza       | 527 |
| French Depreciation of Bouguereau            | 527 |
| A Loss to Finland's National Art             | 528 |
| Bertha Kalich on Yiddish Stage Training      | 528 |
| Superiority of the American Popular Magazine | 529 |
| A Good Word for Sterne                       | 530 |

### SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| A Military Bubble Pricked                        | 531 |
| The Policy of Sanitation at Panama               | 531 |
| Cooking Without Fire                             | 532 |
| Influence of the Moon and Planets on the Weather | 532 |
| A Lamp to Give Ultraviolet Light                 | 533 |
| Accidents to Submarines                          | 534 |
| Wanted: Judges Trained in Science                | 535 |
| Evils of Excessive "Home-Work"                   | 535 |
| Medical Supervision of Schools                   | 535 |

### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| Browning as the Preacher's Poet             | 536 |
| Is the Russian Peasantry Religious?         | 536 |
| Suggestions Toward a New Baptist Apologetic | 537 |
| Goldwin Smith and Rational Christianity     | 538 |

### FOREIGN COMMENT:

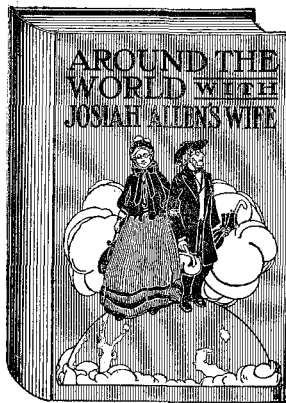
|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Cold Water for France                        | 539 |
| The Man Behind the Door                      | 539 |
| Refusing Half a Loaf                         | 540 |
| The Tangle in the Morocco Negotiations       | 541 |
| French Encouragement to American Imperialism | 542 |

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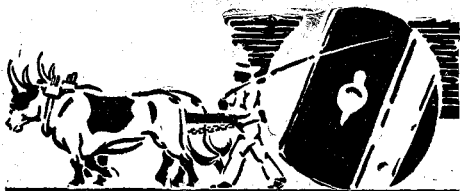
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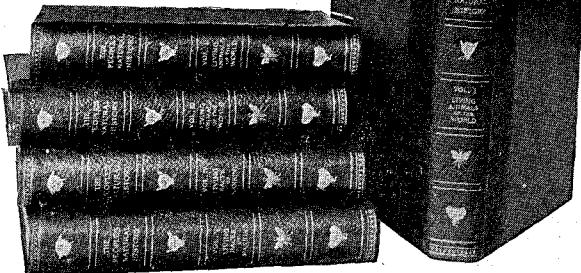
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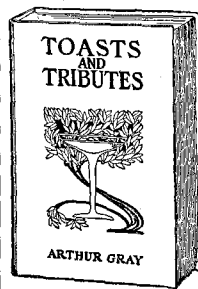
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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE speech of Senator Foraker before the Ohio Republican convention and the failure of the convention to indorse well-known policies of the President seem generally taken to mean that there will be another stubborn contest on several important questions between the President and the leaders of his party in the approaching session of Congress. Thus the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which is a keen discerner of matters political, declares that "nothing is more certain" than such a situation, and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) interprets Foraker's remarks as "tantamount to serving notice on the President that . . . the Old Senatorial Guard will fight him." The most prominent Republican paper in Ohio, the *Cleveland Leader*, accuses Foraker of having placed himself "in the attitude of questioning the President's wisdom and loyalty to party principles." These comments are all based on the belief that the President will persist in forcing to the front his plans to revise the tariff and to vest in the Interstate Commerce Commission an enlarged control over railroad rates. "The President," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "is known to be practically committed to some measure of relief" on the tariff question; and as *The Review of Reviews* claims, the people are with good reason relying upon him "to do all in his power to obtain satisfactory legislation" touching the railroads and all other "corporations doing an interstate business." On the other hand, as *The Journal of Commerce*, of New York, and other papers point out, the "standpatter" and attorneys and friends in Congress of the railroads are determined to resist all attempts to change the laws regarding these matters. In fact their position is understood to be exactly as Senator Foraker stated it to be in his speech above referred to. This position, which, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) asserts, is non-partizan, but entirely American, is, in the words of the Senator, as follows:

"There is a large deficit in our revenues. We must find a way to remedy this. Economy, reciprocity, and tariff revision have all been suggested. The strictest economy consistent with the public

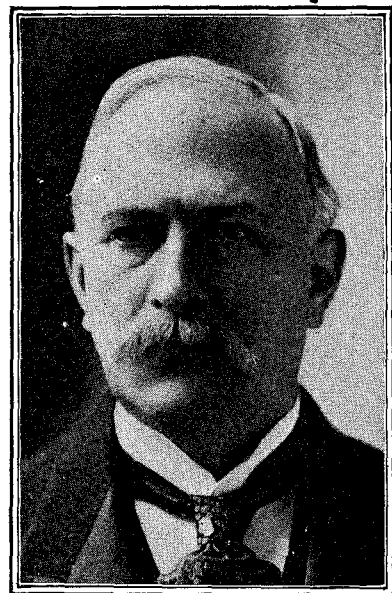
welfare will govern in making up the appropriation bills, but the country is growing and its demands on the public treasury are so rapidly increasing that it is doubtful if relief can be secured merely by retrenchment. There can be no reciprocity treaties considered by the Senate unless the President first negotiates them. The initiative is with him. But if he should find himself able to make such treaties the Senate, I am sure, would not ratify them unless it were found on examination that they did not seriously injure any important American industry. . . .

"It can be regarded as settled that no important changes, if any, are likely to be made in the tariff by treaties of any kind, certainly not for the purpose of increasing the revenues, and that we must find some other way than by reciprocity to make up our deficit. Sooner or later there will be revision of the tariff, for the Republican party, while unalterably committed to protection, is not wedded to schedules, and will not hesitate to make changes in rates when changed conditions make it necessary to do so.

"It has been charged that freight rates are too high, that rebates are secretly given, and that discriminations are practised, and it is proposed that all these evils shall be cured by conferring the rate-making power on the Interstate Commerce Commission. . . . But it does not follow that to remedy these abuses the rate-

making power should be conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission. A better way may be found of making these rates than that now in vogue, but I do not believe it possible for Congress to provide it by entrusting such a complicated and important duty to any such agency of its creation as has been proposed. To take control of the rate-making power is to take charge of the revenues of the roads. If the Government is to determine how much money a railroad shall be allowed to make it must of necessity determine also what expenditure shall be permitted. None of these things can be escaped, and none of them can be done by the Government so well as they are now being done by the companies themselves."

Senator Foraker has raised a clean-cut issue, and the question is now being asked, Which side will surrender in case a clash occurs or is threatened? Of course the answer must await the publication of the President's message. But in the mean while many conjectures are being made on the probable course of events. *The Journal of Commerce* believes that nothing will be done as to the tariff this winter, because the President and other prominent Republicans realize that the agitation that has been going on has been "calculated to produce division in Congress rather than to bring a majority together in support of any measure that can be proposed." The *Savannah News* (Dem.) is of the opinion that "the President and the Senate are not going to get together" on



SENATOR FORAKER (REP.)

He opposes the President's plan for clothing the Interstate Commerce Commission with power over railway rates, and intimates that the Senate is not likely to ratify any reciprocity treaties in the coming session of Congress.



AN OUTBREAK.

Big Chief Foraker joins the Hostiles.  
—Maybell in the Brooklyn Eagle.

the railroad problem or any of the other questions in dispute. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), however, thinks that there is a possibility of harmonious and effective action through a surrender on the part of President Roosevelt, who, he claims, "will pause where party organization stops the way." He may be in favor, continues this writer, "of fixing rates" and "of reducing the tariff," but "it is a curious and interesting fact that whenever the opposing forces reach the point where there must be an outbreak or submission, it is not the Senate, but the President, who makes the concession." So, according to *The Herald's* correspondent, the tariff will not be interfered with, while as to railroad legislation:

"The result of the situation will be a compromise measure which will save the railroads from the evil with which they were threatened by the President, and which may possibly be of service to the community. This legislation, however, will not be in the least like that which has been urged by Mr. Roosevelt, and yet it is not to be assumed from this that the session will end without a claim on the part of the administration that the President has once more overcome his antagonists. While he bends to the opposition in order to save his party from friction and disorganization, or from possible disruption, he does it in such a way as to make the people believe that he has triumphed."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), however, is convinced that President Roosevelt will make no concessions and will listen to no compromises, but will accomplish all his aims and desires by the force of that courage which he has displayed at every crisis in his public career. *The Eagle* cites one of his acts as Governor of New York to illustrate what may be expected of him in case he meets opposition from leaders of his party at Washington this winter. As the stanchly administration paper, the New York *Tribune*, seems to think that the President may rely upon Democratic support to sup-

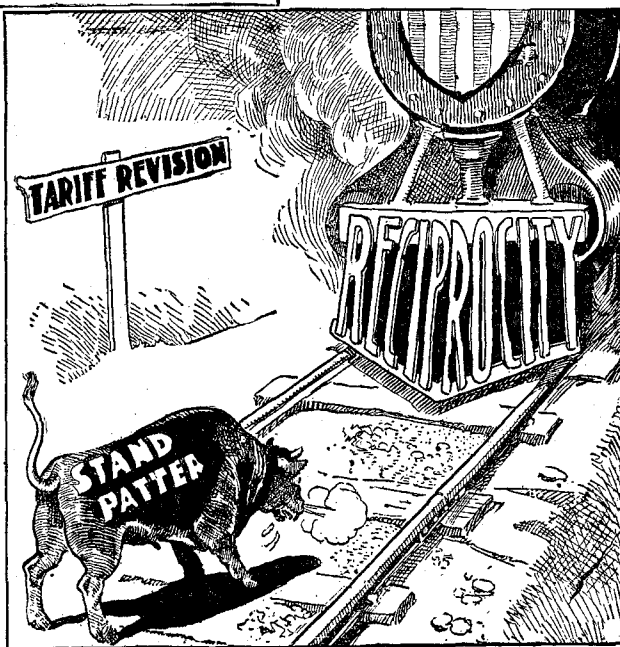
plement any lack of Republican votes, which is the conclusion to be drawn from *The Eagle's* story, we repeat it in full:

"The papers which recall that Mr. Roosevelt accepted a snubbing, last winter and spring, and from that also argue that he will not resent like hostile or contemptuous treatment by the Senate, at its coming session, fail to remember what he did when he was Governor of New York. He then put through measures which the vested interests on which the Republican party here relied sturdily opposed. He afterward called the legislature in extra session, and told those vested interests that he would sign these obnoxious bills, left on his hands, unless they consented to measures which he liked a little better, but which they disliked not much less than they did those he had forced through. By using the bills which he reserved, as a club, at the extra session, he forced his preferred terms upon the corporations, and made them support him. . . .

"We do not know whether he will do this or not. He has plenty of courage, but he has also given the impression of an abounding discretion, which has been called the better part of valor. How far this discretion will lead him to stoop or crouch remains to be seen. He has the Republican platform of 1894 on his side, but he has the large majority of Senators of the Republican party against him on the subjects of reciprocity and of tariff reduction which

were promised in that platform, gingerly, to be sure, but promised. He has renounced a second election beyond the apparent possibility of retracting his renunciation. He is aware that Messrs. Fairbanks, Foraker, and others regard him as an interloper, within the party, but for only a fixed period, and themselves as the managers and monitors of that party in permanence.

"We are not now discussing either reciprocity or tariff reduction. We are only noticing a widening divergence between the President and the Republican Senate, with the fact that the defiance sounded by Messrs. Foraker and Fairbanks will have to be met by Mr. Roosevelt, if he does not succumb to it. If he succumbs to it, he will show an estimate of his spirit



AN OHIO VIEW OF THE TARIFF SITUATION.

—Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.



THE ABSENT-MINDED FISHERMAN.  
UNCLE SAM—"It's strange they don't bite!"

—Maybell in the Brooklyn Eagle.

"STANDING PAT."

less than that which he has encouraged in the past, and unlike that which he showed when confronting the State Senate of his party in Albany while he was Governor."

### TRYING TO RESTORE THE ARMY "CANTEEN."

WHILE the American army has a clear record of unbroken military triumphs, its contests with the W. C. T. U. have, thus far, ended with the white ribbon floating triumphantly over the field. We learn from the press, however, that the army is planning a new campaign and, as the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* says, "Congress at its next session will be asked to reconsider its action in passing the anticanteen law." The W. C. T. U., on the other hand, are said to be preparing to strengthen the law by an amendment that will make its operation as effective against the "officers' mess" as it has been against the "canteen" of the privates. The daily press, as has often been noticed in these columns, are largely on the canteen side of the argument. The religious and temperance press will undoubtedly be heard from in due time. Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, claims that a "large majority of the officers are in favor of the reestablishment of the canteen," while the Woman's Army and Navy League, a society composed of the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of the officers in the service, have placed themselves frankly on record and are now devoting their best efforts to secure for the private soldiers their old rights as to the use of beer and light wines at the canteen. The reasons given by the army authorities for the restoration of the canteen are that since its abolition all crimes, disorders, and diseases which are traceable to dissipation have increased among the private soldiers. Under the old system the soldiers who drank resorted to the canteen to quench their thirst, where they were protected from drunkenness and extravagance by the respectability of their surroundings and the non-commissioned officers who were always on guard. Hence, General Wade declares, "more men remained at the post, kept better dressed, and had more money and self-respect." But now, continues the General:

"Any one who is at all familiar with conditions at an army post knows that there are always just outside the lines of the reservation a number of low-class saloons. The proprietors of these use every means in their power to attract the trade of the soldiers. They maintain so-called concert halls, and in many cases not only countenance but maintain a number of women of the lowest type to hang around and lure the men into spending their money. This is the feature that we most deplore.

"In a great many posts it is only a question of crossing the street when the soldier is outside of the reservation and he can find plenty of places in which to get a drink. The proprietors of these dives or saloons are only too willing to give the soldier credit. He can always run an account with them far beyond any amount he would be justified in assuming. Then when pay-day comes, once a month or once in two months, as the case may be, the soldier, who is generally a man of strict honor in money matters, goes to settle up. The result is that after he has paid his debts he celebrates the event by taking a number of drinks and spending what little he has left. This does not worry him very much because he knows he can start a fresh account the next day, but nevertheless it is a very regrettable condition of affairs. The saloon-keeper, you see, practically gets all the money. The soldier does all the work and takes the punishment."

Thus, thinks the *Kansas City Star*, "the abolition of the canteen

does not remove liquor from the reach of the soldiers." On the contrary, it is made to appear by Gen. Frederick Grant that soldiers are more given to excessive drinking now than formerly, for in his recent annual report he makes the statement "that fully seventy-five per cent. of trials of enlisted men (during the last year) were due to the use of bad liquor dispensed to our soldiers by men who conduct dens of vice in the vicinity of military posts." So the question "promises to be a live one when Congress assembles," is the opinion of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, which urges that body to "look upon the subject from a common-sense standpoint."

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE RAILROAD PASS.

ALMOST in the face of the semiofficial announcement made a short time ago that President Roosevelt would accept no more favors from railroads, comes the report that he still continues to ask for and to receive free transportation, both for business and pleasure trips. This story, which has created no end of surprise,

sharp criticism, and various other kinds of comment, first appeared in *The Railroad Gazette*, of New York, and is as follows:

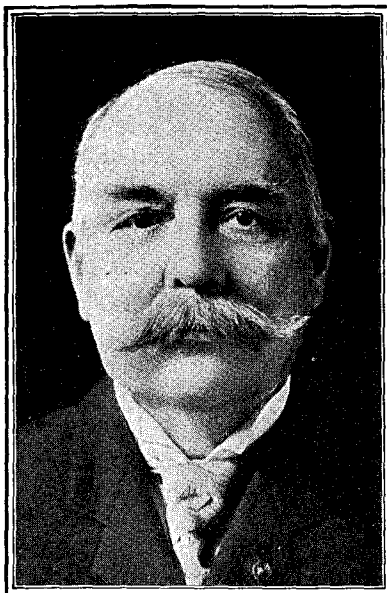
"The major-domo of the President of the United States communicated by long-distance telephone to a trunk-line president the following information and request: The President, with certain public officers and friends, desires to leave Washington on a date named for a trip through several States and stopping at specified cities. For this purpose he wants a special train, and suggests for his own use a certain private car which he has already used and which suits him. He would also like to have a certain porter, name given, who had served him before and whom he liked. A list of special supplies for the dining-car, in addition to the ordinary commissary, was also submitted. The railroad president assured the President's representative that a plan would be immediately prepared in full detail and forwarded by mail.

"This was done without delay. The special private car asked for was at the time in far distant service, and therefore unavailable, but it happened that quite an exact duplicate could be put at the President's disposal.

Neither was the particular porter to be had. Circumstances had led to a transfer to his racial volatilities to another sphere of service and entertainment. With these exceptions a schedule was made in full detail, giving arriving and leaving times and complying with all of the President's suggestions.

"The last sentence in the communication informed the major-domo that a nominal charge of \$50 a day would be made for this special train, fully officered and provisioned. It was really a 'nominal' charge, being less than cost. Nevertheless it produced an immediate reply and protest—by telephone: There was no authorized appropriation of public funds for such an expenditure, and the President could not possibly afford to pay it from his private purse. Unless the service could be furnished gratuitously it would not be acceptable. Railroad presidents are not hard bargainers with powerful rulers, and in this case the reply was cordial and reassuring—no charge would be made for the service."

So shocking is "the impropriety" of the conduct attributed to President Roosevelt in this story that the *New York Times* declines, "in default of proof and specification," to believe it. In the first place, as this paper points out, the President, by accepting the courtesies named from railroads, would violate the federal statute which forbids common carriers to give "special rates, rebates, drawbacks, or any other device to discriminate between patrons." In the second place, he would belie his own record and be doing a great injustice to himself, whom the people "have not been accustomed to look upon as a deadhead in anything"; and in the third place, he would be acting in bold and open opposition to the



MAJ.-GEN. JAMES F. WADE,  
Who is making strenuous efforts for the  
restoration of the canteen.

movement which, as the *Portland Oregonian* shows, now practically amounts to "an antipass crusade in many States." *The Oregonian*, in contrasting the recent conduct of other high public officials with the charges which have been brought against President Roosevelt, says:

"When Governor Folk started for Portland with all his Missouri colonels, he told the newspapers that he would pay his fare. The public applauded, and the independent young Governor bought a round-trip ticket, journeyed across the continent, attended by his brilliant and smiling staff, launched a healthy Presidential boom, and got back to Jefferson City a poorer but happier man. It was a fine example for the Executive of a great State to set for the benefit of his official household. It was also profitable for the railroads. The colonels all had to pay their way, too. It costs something to be a Missouri colonel. But then no doubt it is worth all it cost.

"The action of Governor Folk is an illustration of another movement of the times. An antipass crusade is on in many States. In Nebraska, Governor Mickey has sternly reprehended the railroads for corrupting public officials by their insidious pass system; and both parties have placed themselves on record, in eloquent resolutions, denouncing the evil. Governor Hanly, of Indiana, who is something of a reformer himself, and who recently dismissed the State Auditor from office because he had gambled away the public money at Tom Taggart's French Lick Springs, has dug up a statute prohibiting office-holders from riding on passes. In Kansas it has been discovered that there is a statute prohibiting railroads from granting special privileges to any person. The Attorney-general of Wisconsin has gone to the extreme of interpreting the antipass law so that even editors who happen to be State officers may not travel on newspaper mileage. Over in Washington, the new law creating the railroad commissioners contains severe

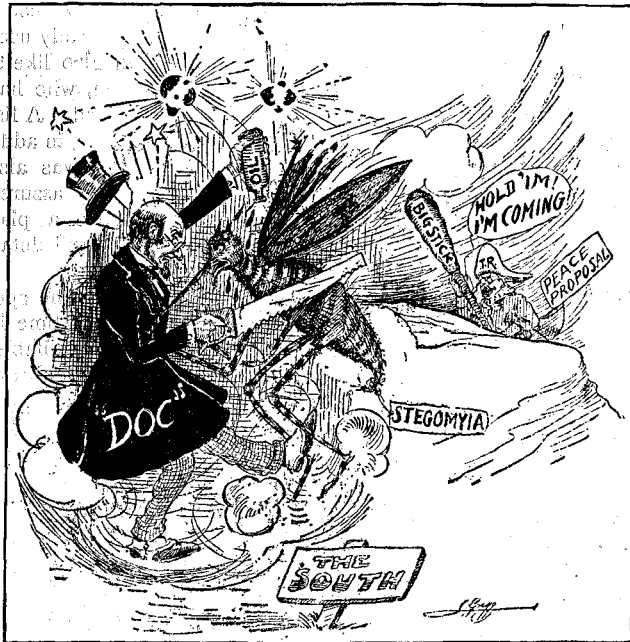
people, and their needs. Such being the facts, the *New York Sun* takes occasion to remark upon the poor pay the President receives, and then proposes that his salary should be increased and that he should be furnished by the Government with a special train so that he might make the trips required by his position without being compelled to call upon the railroads for favors as an alternative of saving himself from ruinous expenses. To quote:

"He has to travel about on the country's errands and his own, and he is entitled to travel at the expense of the United States and in a manner befitting the President of the United States. Now there is no money in his job. He is ridiculously underpaid. Double his whole present salary would be no more than a moderate allowance for the mere social and decorative expenses expected of the ruler of the first nation of the world. He can not afford to be shabby; and he is notoriously out of pocket by even a modest scale of entertainment. When he travels, what is he to do? Nobody but a hopeless hawbuck 'Jeffersonian' would expect him to travel except with a certain state, which, after all, is less than better paid hired men who happen to work for corporations habitually treat themselves to, and less than accompanies the progresses of the vast herd of millionaires. Let him pay the bills himself or stay at home, say the stern economists who have no objection to self-denial by proxy. On the contrary, it befits the dignity of the United States to furnish suitable means for the transportation of the President. Let this be done by law. Let Congress provide a President's train. A liberal appropriation for that object would be just, necessary, proper, and wise."

#### HOSTILITY IN CUBA AGAINST AMERICA.

THE press are taking great interest in the news that José Miguel Gomez, the Presidential candidate of the Liberals in Cuba, has suddenly relinquished the active leadership of that anti-American party of malcontents, and fled to New York on account of an alleged fear of assassination at the hands of the Moderates or party less hostile to the United States. These incidents were the outcome of the turbulent campaign for the election of a board of registration and election, which ended in such violent disorders that a popular Congressman and the chief of police of Cienfuegos were assassinated and a number of other citizens were killed and wounded. The importance of this preliminary election was due to the fact that the members of the board selected will have the management of the Presidential election on December 31. The Moderates, headed by Tomas Estrada Palma, won a complete victory, which leads the *Louisville Courier-Journal* to remark that it seems very probable, "with the control of all authority in his hands, President Palma may succeed himself." The *Providence Journal* rejoices in this result as "good news to the people of America—the United States, who have viewed with many misgivings the apparent growth of a political party whose capital was animosity to the American Government." The *Kansas City Journal* also views these events as an auspicious sign, and says of the election last month that it is sufficient to show "that the people of Cuba have refused to be stampeded by fanatical revolutionists," while the *Baltimore American* declares that the conservatism shown in this election and the determined steps taken by the Cuban Government to suppress the incipient revolution "strengthen the impression which has been gradually growing that the Cubans are politically superior to the inhabitants of other Latin-American States." The *Chicago Record-Herald*, however, detecting the personal issue involved in the contest, expresses some apprehension for the future, and asserts that "the campaign promises to be a violent and a bitter one, and the need of measures to insure order and peace are imperative." The issues, as defined by *The Record-Herald*, are as follows:

"The Moderate (formerly the Republican) party has nominated Palma for President and Domingo Capote for Vice-president on a platform which points with pride to present prosperity and assured progress and virtually declares for the maintenance of the *status quo*. The Liberal or Nationalist party is dissatisfied with Palma's



ANOTHER WAR FOR TEDDY TO SETTLE.

—Gregg in the *Atlanta Constitution*.

provisions against issuance of passes to any one, so that the railroads, which obey some laws with great alacrity and cheerfulness, have canceled all passes, and refuse now to issue gratuitous transportation."

But other papers condone the alleged misconduct of President Roosevelt as a Presidential practise which custom and long usage have made pardonable and the circumstances of office unavoidable. The *New York Telegram* estimates that the fifty trips that the President has made in special cars within the last few years would have cost \$120,000 at the regular prices, and hence would have been impossible had he been compelled to pay for them out of his own pocket. Many of these trips were official and ceremonial, while all were necessary or proper for the purpose of his health, recreation, and of getting acquainted with the nation, its

policies and desires a revision and substantial modification of the Platt amendment. The platform it adopted at the convention which placed Governor Gomez in the field as Palma's rival contains a plank advocating negotiations with the United States looking to the removal of alleged obnoxious restraints imposed by the Platt amendment on the independence and freedom of the island.

"Gomez and his supporters claim that the army and the revolutionary veterans are in sympathy with the Liberals, tho both parties have favored ample provisions for the payment of army claims, and the recent bill for a second large bond issue to meet all such claims still outstanding passed Congress without opposition. The Moderates deny that the army is disaffected and accuse their op-

ponents of attempting, for partizan and selfish ends, to excite sedition and rebellion."

So the real issue in Cuba seems to depend on the so-called Platt amendment embodied in the Cuban Constitution and in the permanent treaty with the United States. Its chief clause, which provides that the United States may intervene in Cuban affairs whenever it is necessary so to do "for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty," is ostensibly heartily supported by Palma and his party, but there is authority for the statement that



JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ,

Leader of the Liberals in Cuba, who made an unsuccessful attempt to defeat President Palma at the recent election, and fled to New York to escape assassination.

all Cubans, without regard to party, resent the restriction imposed thereby upon their otherwise autonomous government. Thus the regular correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes:

"In spite of protestations of friendship for the United States, both political parties in Cuba are animated by a peculiar spirit of jealousy toward this country. The principal plank in the Liberal platform is the denunciation of the Platt amendment, and the conservative party which is supporting President Palma for reelection is scarcely less openly in opposition to that instrument. . . . As no method has been suggested by the politicians by which they could get rid of its restraints, they act on all occasions as if the Platt amendment had little existence or force."

On account of his long residence in New York, and avowed friendship for the United States, the American press are generally predisposed to give their moral aid and support to President Palma, and especially so because they believe that he is imbued with the spirit of freedom and guided by the principles of honesty. Yet some of his compatriots entertain an altogether different opinion of this aged statesman. His defeated opponent, General Gomez, declares that under him "liberty in Cuba is a farce" and avers that none except his partizans can get "justice in the courts or in politics" or "make their voices heard in the conduct of public affairs." The New York *Times*, in discussing these charges, stamps them as absurd. But nevertheless the writer above quoted from the Boston *Transcript* seems to think there is some truth in them, as is evidenced by the following remarks:

"Altho the election does not take place until December, the political situation has assumed many threatening aspects. President Palma, from being the mildest of non-partizans, has within the current year developed a spoils system to which that of the late President Jackson would be compelled to hide a diminished head. President Palma's political managers are removing from office not

only every one suspected of Liberal tendencies, but it is charged that they remove from office mayors and councilmen of the municipalities who permit Liberal political meetings to be held without interference. Frequently rural guards and police invade and break up Liberal political meetings. Governor Gomez of Santa Clara, the Liberal candidate for the Presidency, has characterized Cuba as a powder-magazine with the fuse half burned."

### CHANGE OF SENTIMENT TOWARD MR. ROCKEFELLER.

THE acrid criticism that has tinged the utterances of the press upon John D. Rockefeller for thirty-five years or more is in itself a matter for remark, but that this should now change to a feeling of good-humored tolerance that is almost friendliness is an astonishing feature of the outlook upon the world of journalism. Mr. Rockefeller has been charged by the press, the pulpit, and by public and private individuals with the most callous breaches of the ordinary rules of business decency, with the most daring and flagrant violations of the statutes, and with the grossest and most cold-blooded indifference to human rights and necessities. The superlatives of abuse were inadequate to express the hostile feelings which he excited, and his name became the synonym for the crimes and offenses with which, untried, he had been condemned. There was nothing he did that was not open to suspicion and subject to adverse criticism. To borrow a thought from *The Outlook* for October, his piety was jeered at, and he was dubbed a pharisee and a hypocrite. His munificent benefactions to science, religion, charity, and education were looked upon as an effort to buy his way into public favor or as contributions to the "conscience" fund of the nation, while his quiet and ostentatious mode of living was contemptuously referred to as mean and stingy. In fact, he was generally treated as a moral outlaw whom all might vilify and malign with impunity.

During all that time Mr. Rockefeller maintained the strictest silence, and showed not the least indication of anger, retaliation,



"MONEY IS NOT ALL."—JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

For instance, as a pedestal it is wobbly.

—Bradley in the Chicago News.

alarm, or desire to defend or apologize. But within the last two months a remarkable change has come over him, and coincident with this change has occurred a no less noteworthy mitigation, in some quarters, of the hostility formerly displayed against him. He has emerged from seclusion, thrown aside his old-time reserve, submitted to stand before the photographer, the cartoonist, and the interviewer; given free utterance apparently to his innermost thoughts through private letters, the public prints, in church, and



IT DOESN'T AFFECT THE BIG BOAT.  
—Gilbert in the *Denver Times*.



OF COURSE.  
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

### SOME "GRAFT" SKETCHES.

among groups of friends and curious callers, and, in short, seems to seek and enjoy the lime-light of publicity as if he was a man who had nothing to conceal, but much to gain, from closest scrutiny, and was confident of receiving a complete and final vindication at the hands of the people. A few samples of the expressions he has recently made, with the evident intention of reaching the public ear, will suffice to illustrate this change which has been noted in him. Said Mr. Rockefeller in reply to an exclamation of surprise at the cordial manner in which he welcomed the American press humorists at his home in Cleveland in September:

"Ah, there is something I can not and never could understand, but time will straighten out many of these things. I have never been a club-man and have not frequented places where people generally go for company. Nevertheless I have been much with people. Almost every day groups of them come to see me, and it is a bright spot in the lives of all of us. It takes infinite patience and courage to compel men to have confidence in you. I believe that I have both of these qualities, and I also believe that they are the secret of my success."

Again, to Dr. D. K. Pearson, who defended him against the charges so often leveled against him, he wrote:

"Thank you for your kind words, good friend; I appreciate them. Life is short, and you and I have too much to do in the world to be diverted from our purpose to try and make things better. Let us keep right on and do our best in our day and generation, rejoicing in the beautiful sentiment expressed by our lamented Lincoln, 'With malice toward none and charity for all.'"

At a prayer-meeting at his home church in Cleveland he remarked:

"As we come together here, prompted and controlled by the spirit of love, which is in Jesus, I can not but believe that the time is near when those on the outside of the church will see this. A great wave of religion is sweeping over the country. We see it everywhere. Religious joy appears wherever we turn. We, who have experienced this life, have no doubt that these signs we see are true signs. There is no line drawn by God. The doors are open. Rich, poor, high, low, laborer, employer—there is no difference—God calls for His children. The day is coming when the great clear light of hope, that which is our very life, shall be consummated in eternity. Let us rejoice in the light of this hope."

And in his speech which he delivered to the delegation of Cleveland citizens who called upon him last month to bid him good-by as he was leaving the city for the winter, he said:

"Don't think that mere money-getting is all there is in this world.

Turn your thoughts to higher things; turn them to channels of usefulness; keep your minds looking forward to a determination of what shall come out of your business career. What shall the fruitage of your work be? Hospitals, churches, schools, asylums—anything and everything for the betterment of your fellows. In doing this you will enjoy your business life. Then you will go into it with vigor, and at the end, when you spend the quiet days, as I am now doing under these oaks, you will have great joy."

These are the words, all delivered within eight weeks, with which Mr. Rockefeller broke the silence of a lifetime. Whether they were uttered with a design, or were the natural outpourings of his soul, is a question upon which some difference of opinion must be noted. The spirit of piety, religion, patience, and brotherly love which they breathe forms such a wide contrast with the general and long-accepted notion of Mr. Rockefeller's principles and rules of action that many, with the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, are led to say that "he is either a mighty big hypocrite or a much better man than he is usually given credit for being." And so throughout the country applause and apology are now going side by side with bitter denunciation of the man who seemed a short while ago hardly to have a defender outside his family or the persons whom he has enriched or befriended. The strictures of Miss Ida M. Tarbell in *McClure's* and the philippics and exposures of Thomas W. Lawson in *Everybody's* did their worst, but after the storm of invective and abuse had subsided it was found that Mr. Rockefeller had gained noticeably, even remarkably, in the estimate of the public. What is the cause? The *New York Globe*, in offering an explanation, says:

"The rounding up and branding of John D. Rockefeller, a process which merrily began several years ago, and which has been carried on with ever-increasing fury, is having an effect not altogether unexpected. The sense of fair play has been aroused—a feeling that even a miserable billionaire should not be condemned unheard. It is un-American—it is French—to render a verdict when only the evidence for the prosecution has been heard. . . . All of which suggests that the campaign of replying first by silence and then by the soft answer promises to bear fruit. This policy may be born of art, may show the same quality of brain that has made the oil king so powerful in the business world, but this will hardly militate against its effectiveness."

This is also the explanation given by the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, which observes that "the American people love fair play," that "they never lose sight of the under dog," and then remarks that "they are apparently considering the question whether

unfair advantage has not been taken of Mr. Rockefeller under the guise of criticism of commercial and business methods." Even the New York *American*, whose way of expressing its radical opinions is well known, asserts that "Mr. Rockefeller has done what every little grocery storekeeper has done—but he has done it more thoroughly." *The American* further discovers that he is not a "phenomenon created by himself," but is the result of environment and condition, and then declares that "only the ignorant man blames Rockefeller or holds him responsible for what he does or for what happens in the country."

And thus the transformation of Mr. Rockefeller, and the change in the public estimate of him have progressed until now the president of the American Press Humorists, one of the men who have been most violent in abusing and ridiculing him, made the following kindly remarks after the celebrated visit with the magnate at his home in "Forest Hill" near Cleveland:

"Others may know Rockefeller as a monster; others may know him as the richest man in the world; others may know him as a caricature and the butt of the jests of us who were that day his happy guests. But we who were there know him as a pleasant young-old gentleman, with a pleasing voice of gentle, benevolent intonation, with unbounded courtesy, with a boy's enthusiasm, and enough energy to carry him through many more phenomenally eventful and successful years."

#### HOW INSURANCE PRESIDENTS ARE CORRUPTED.

THE arrest of an insurance canvasser in New York for misappropriating \$2.32 is receiving an extraordinary amount of attention throughout the country because it happens to occur coincidentally with the non-arrest of a number of higher officials who have been using several millions of insurance money in ways that the

policy-holders are just hearing about for the first time. President John A. McCall, of the New York Life, testified last week that his company had paid over a million dollars in the last five years for "law expenses," of which nearly half a million went to Andrew Hamilton, who had "entire control of all legislation introduced in the United States and Canada." Mr. McCall intimated that Judge Hamilton also looked after the legislative interests of the Mutual and the Equitable, and the newspapers take it for granted that he received similar sums from those companies. Judge Hamilton's main duty, ac-



ROBERT H. MCCURDY,

Son of Richard A. McCurdy and General-Manager of the Mutual, whose income from the company during the last nineteen years aggregates \$1,759,622.52. Louis A. Thebaud, son-in-law of President McCurdy, received \$932,831.80 during the same period.

According to President McCall, was to protect the concern from legislative "strikes." He said:

"Mainly, the general insurance legislation of this country, if you will follow it, emanates from people who are desirous of striking at insurance companies. I may even say that I believe that three-fourths of the insurance bills introduced in the United States are blackmailing bills, until the management of these companies really

tremble in the beginning of the year as to what they have to encounter during the following six months of the year."

Thus the legislatures corrupt the insurance concerns by extracting bribes for good behavior. If the legislators are as bad as President McCall says, declares the Baltimore *Sun*, then "our institutions are in greater danger than the average citizen imagines."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* and the New York *Evening Mail* tell the policy-holding voters that they are themselves to blame for electing such venal men to the legislatures; and the Buffalo *Express* demands an investigation of the legislature at Albany. The New York *Press*, however, believes that the insurance managers, instead of paying the legislators to be good, were really "doing business with legislative crooks" to "stave off reforms," and it thinks that "they have paid out the policy-holders' money to be left free in the practice of methods which were a moral, and which they did not wish to be made a legal, crime." Governor Folk, of Missouri, seems to hold a similar belief. He said in a speech at Warrensburg, Mo., on Wednesday of last week:

"If insurance companies can not exist without resorting to bribery and surreptitious violations of the law, it would be better for the people that they be wiped out of existence. The time may come when the State will insure her own citizens at a far less cost and with far more safety to those who need that protection. When one reflects that Missouri alone sends away premiums amounting to \$14,084,946.18 a year, the gigantic nature of the insurance trust can be realized. The millions piled up in the great insurance companies seem to be the foundation of what is known as the 'system' whereby the financial affairs of the country are manipulated to the injury of the people and the benefit of the special few."

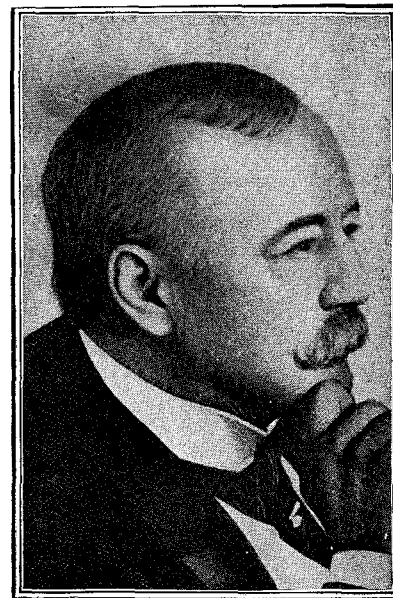
And *The Wall Street Journal*, after quoting some of President McCall's testimony on dealings with legislators, declares:

"It is difficult to find the fitting words with which to describe in its fulness the awful nature of the evil thus exposed. It is a national disgrace. It can not be excused on any pretense that these payments had to be made in order to 'protect a situation.' We undertake to say that there is no right thing which an insurance company, a railroad company, or any other corporation needs for the conduct of a legitimate business which it could not secure by making a square and open appeal to the abiding sense of fairness in the American people. Submission to blackmail or bribery of legislatures or corruption of elections is as unnecessary as it is criminal. This sort of thing must be stopped or republican government can not be maintained."

"It begins to look very much as if the same kind of reorganization which has taken place in the Equitable will have to be carried into effect in the other great insurance companies."

If the insurance companies "would publicly expose every legislator who approaches them, directly or indirectly, with a dishonest proposition of this sort they would find in electors as sure a means of protection for themselves and punishment for the offenders," remarks the Providence *Journal*, and many other papers are saying the same thing. Thus the New York *Tribune* observes:

"A company with a clean record need have no fear. A bill



RICHARD A. MCCURDY,

President of the Mutual, whose salary for the last twenty-one years aggregates \$1,841,666.67.

interfering with sound business would only need to be openly denounced and explained, and it would almost surely fail. If by chance it went through and proved harmful, it would be quickly repealed at the demand of the policy-holders.

"Insurance companies which are actually concerned only to serve their policy-holders have not, like the railroads, complicated business interests in rivalry with popular interests or prejudices. A strike bill against them can not so easily hide its character. A company with no skeletons in its closet would be almost invulnerable to such attack. But when the business becomes speculative, when syndicates share the profits of insurance-fund investments, when books are doctored by 'wash' sales, when one illegitimate payment has been made in fear, then the lobbyist and the blackmailer are masters. . . . It is a time for confession and reform. The companies now have an opportunity to clean house, reorganize their business on a basis which is beyond criticism, put themselves in a position to expose any attempt at blackmailing, and lay their transactions before the public in full confidence that the character of a strike bill will be evident. Then they can defy the blackmailers, and the sum now devoted to the mysterious uses of the legislative agents can be saved for the widow and the orphan."

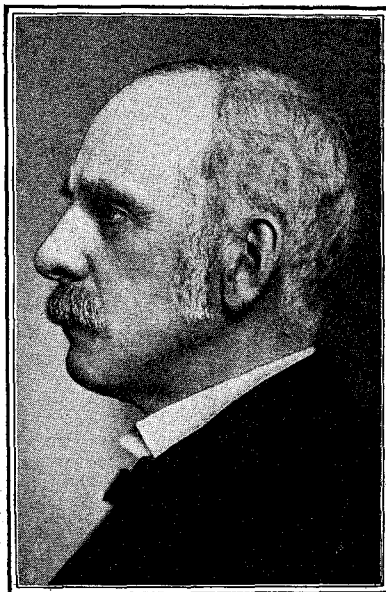
The disclosure that the McCurdy family, father, son, and son-in-law, have drawn over \$4,500,000 from the Mutual, in salary and commissions, during the past twenty years has aroused indignant comment. The *New York Globe* says:

"Certainly no excuse can be made for such gigantic extractions. It will not be pretended for an instant that the son and son-in-law would have been allowed to make so free with the company's assets except for the accident of relationship with the dispenser. Nothing connected with the insurance revelations is more astounding than the facts yesterday [Oct. 5] brought out. Life insurance has been given a blow that it will take years to recover from, and, what is worse, confidence in the faithfulness of trusted financial leaders has been shaken as it seldom has been shaken before."

#### WHY SECRETARY SHAW RESIGNS.

THE definite announcement made by Secretary Leslie M. Shaw that he will retire from the Cabinet on February 1, and the activity he is showing in traveling around the country and delivering speeches on public questions, have led the press to believe that he has high political ambitions, and hence many newspapers have put him in the field as a Presidential aspirant and possibility. The retirement of the Secretary of the Treasury is entirely voluntary, and the *New York Times* (Dem.) believes that "the financial administration of his office" has been creditable, and remarks:

"The record Mr. Shaw has made in the Treasury is likely to strengthen him with his party organization at large, and tho he has differed decidedly with the more liberal of the Republicans of his own State on the question of tariff revision and tariff mitigation he has lately shown some tendency to atone for his narrowness in the past. He will have a contest in Iowa, but he is said to be confident as to the outcome, and he will, once out of office, be in a situation to develop his combinations. The measures by which he is best known, so far as tariff administration is concerned, are his decision as to passengers' baggage, and that as to rebate on Canadian wheat in exported flour. In spirit and in effect both these acts were in flat opposition to the cherished notions of the protectionists. To permit home-coming passengers to bring in free of duty \$100 worth of dutiable goods for use or for gifts was obviously to make a perceptible breach in the tariff wall which the strict protectionists regarded with horror and indignation. To make it easy for American millers to obtain their wheat untaxed for export in the form of flour, when the law and all previous rulings had made it as hard as possible, was an offense against true protectionism



SECRETARY LESLIE M. SHAW,  
Who has announced his intention to retire from the Cabinet. The West looks upon him as a Presidential possibility.

still worse, more flagrant, more far-reaching, and threatening the very basis of the holy doctrine that all foreign buying is dangerous. But Mr. Shaw stuck to his decisions, and when he comes to a tussle with Governor Cummins the fact will be in his favor."

But the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), which has no sympathy with the economic theories of Secretary Shaw, gives him credit only for being "fortunate" in administering his office. *The Post* insists that it uses this word advisedly, as his management of the Treasury has been "plain sailing . . . in an era of prosperity," and then expresses a doubt whether he would have been a success "in times of financial distress." To confirm its statement *The Post* attempts to show where he made a "most serious official blunder" when he was confronted with a truly difficult problem. Thus:

"When, through the reckless performances of a gang of Wall-street speculators, the autumn money market of 1902 had been thrown into confusion, and credit institutions which were themselves to blame for the situation, appealed to Washington for relief, Mr. Shaw resorted to two actions of plain illegality and inexpediency. Contrary to the law's requirements, he released the banks from the duty of keeping reserves against government deposits. Similarly overstepping all previous interpretations of the law, he authorized, by his simple fiat, banks with public deposits in their hands to substitute other security for the government bonds previously required. The first of these provisions the banks themselves refused to utilize; the second has been in the main withdrawn by the Secretary himself."

But whatever may be his failures or successes as Secretary of the Treasury, the Republican press seem to think that ample justification for any Presidential aspirations which he may have can be found in his record as a statesman, economist, and practical politician. The *Muskogee Phoenix*, of Indian Territory, asserts that he is "more popular throughout the West than either Mr. Root, Mr. Taft, or Vice-President Fairbanks." The *Kansas City Journal* says that he is well equipped for the Presidency, and that his candidacy would be "a good thing for the West." And the *Tacoma Ledger*, in giving a summary of his career, speaks as follows:

"Secretary Shaw is a brainy, forceful man, who made a meteoric rise from a country banker and lawyer's desk to a governorship and cabinet position in a remarkably short time. He had taken no active part in politics, beyond making occasional speeches in Presidential campaigns, until 1896, when the cause of sound money enlisted his most ardent and effective support. He made a mark and a wide reputation as a political speaker in that campaign, and his nomination for Governor followed the next year. Without solicitation or suggestion from himself or friends, he was tendered the Treasury portfolio by President Roosevelt at the close of his second term as Governor of Iowa, and succeeded Mr. Gage in that most important post February 1, 1902. He has been an able cabinet officer and has a great many ardent admirers and supporters."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As to those campaign contributions, ignorance seems to be Bliss.—*The Washington Times*.

It would be of interest to know what the New York Superintendent of Insurance superintends.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers are generally agreed that no condemnation can be too severe for insurance companies that contributed only to the campaign funds of the other party.—*The Kansas City Journal*.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW says: "I have honor and humanity on my side, wit in my head, skill in my hand, and a higher life for my aim." You would never suspect it when you see one of his plays.—*The Baltimore Sun*.

It was all right for Mr. Bryan to say he wanted to do everything in his power to help Mr. Roosevelt, but he need not have imagined the answer was to take a steamer from San Francisco the next day.—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union*.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## A NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF SPINOZA.

THE last place one would think of in searching for a portrait of Spinoza, writes Dr. Joseph Jacobs in the London *Athenaeum*, would be the United States, yet that has happened which nobody could have expected. We learn from Dr. Jacobs's letter that Mr. Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, president of the Court of Common Pleas of that city, has come into possession of such a portrait, which, from its pedigree and other indications, has every sign of authenticity. The interest of the discovery is the greater from the fact that only three other portraits of Spinoza are known to exist. Altho this famous Dutch-Jewish philosopher of the seventeenth century founded no school, it is claimed that not only metaphysicians, but poets such as Goethe, Wordsworth, and Shelley have gone to him for inspiration, and that his influence is to be traced in the poetic pantheism of modern interpretations of nature. Moreover, according to a recent writer in *The Hibbert Journal*, the awakening of an interest in Spinoza was a contributing factor in the modern idea of the immanence of God, which "has been called with some truth the characteristic religious conception of the nineteenth century."

In regard to the newly discovered portrait Dr. Jacobs, who is the revising editor of the "Jewish Encyclopædia," writes further:

"It bears upon the back an announcement in French that it became the property of the Cardinal de Rohan—him of the diamond necklace imbroglio—as a gift of some Jewish tenants of his. But the painting itself (oil on a panel) is signed 'W. V. 1672' (or possibly 1673), and it is not difficult to identify these initials with those of Walerant Vaillant, who made his reputation as a portrait painter by painting a portrait of the Emperor Leopold in 1658. He settled at Amsterdam in 1662, and died there 1677. Vaillant painted the portrait of the Elector Palatine Karl Ludwig, who, in 1673, invited Spinoza to become a professor of philosophy at Heidelberg. The date affixed to the initials of the painter suggests that the portrait was made for the Elector Palatine in connection with this offer.

"There are at present, apart from this newly discovered portrait, only three pictorial representations of the face of Spinoza: (1) The engraving found in some copies of the 'Opera Posthuma'; (2) the miniature in the possession of the Queen Dowager of Holland, and reproduced in colors at the beginning of Schaarschmidt's edition of the 'Korte Verhandelng'; (3) the painting at Wolfenbüttel, reproduced from a photograph at the beginning of Dr. Martineau's monograph, and etched as a frontispiece in the standard edition of Van Vloten and Land. It is impossible that (2) and (3) can represent the same person. The miniature is of a marked Jewish type, whereas the Wolfenbüttel portrait has no Semitic features, tho Dr. Martineau thought he found in it signs of the consumption of which Spinoza died. The new portrait, tho it has been somewhat badly restored, confirms much more the authenticity of the minia-

ture than of the Wolfenbüttel portrait. Now Colerus, the almost contemporary biographer of Spinoza, distinctly declares that his features were of a Jewish type, and this would be borne out by the miniature and the newly discovered portrait. Thus, both from internal and external evidence, the authenticity of Judge Sulzberger's 'find' is placed beyond reasonable doubt."

## FRENCH DEPRECIATION OF BOUGUEREAU.

A FIERCE attack is made on Bouguereau, his style, his aversion, and his pupils, by Mr. P. Gsell in the *Revue* (Paris). At the time of his death reference was made in these columns (page 301) to Bouguereau's position as head of the official and academic wing of French art, and to the great vogue his paintings have enjoyed in America. Mr. Gsell, who visited the painter in his studio, found him a man of "bourgeois good nature," with "round, pimply face, of stumpy stature, wearing a vest of brown velvet, and shod in old slippers." He appeared to be a "good and industrious artisan, proud of his success, and finding a good sale for his productions." It was characteristic of the painter that he continued painting while speaking to his interlocutor. "Every time I leave my easel," he said, "I lose two or three louis."

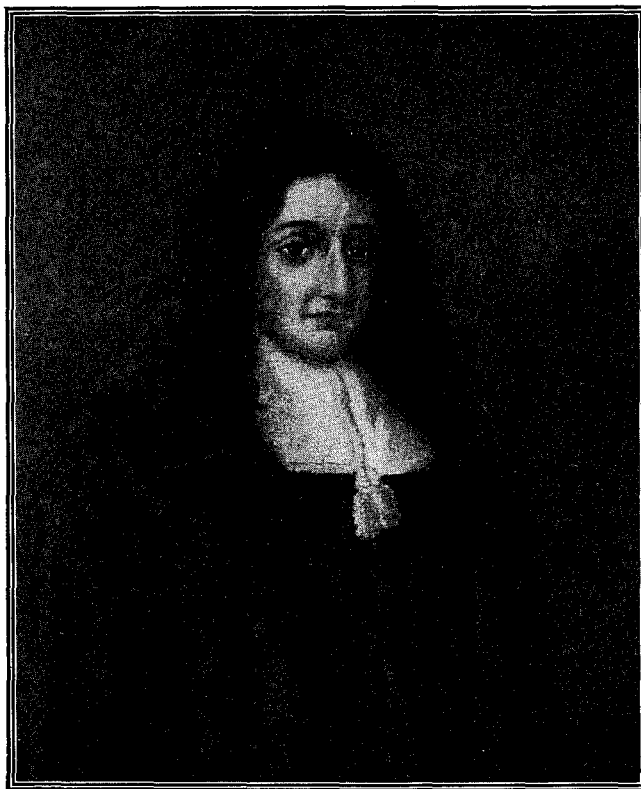
Evidently Bouguereau was an artist who would "paint the lily and throw perfume on the violet." "I hate realism," he declared; "it is neither more nor less than photography. . . . A man becomes a painter in order to adorn nature." The critic adds the following comments:

"To adorn nature! That was his ambition. To adorn! What does that mean? To give the waist a curve it does not possess; to invent an unnatural attitude; to frizzle the hair excessively; to make it too blond; to put too much pink in the skin; to paint eyes

and mouths which smile without true gaiety, and merely for the sake of smiling, to cause the drapery to crease in too delicate folds, and dance in the air without reason, merely for the sake of making the thing look nice—is this adorning nature? No, it is false and uglifying. Doubtless art is not the same as photography; it is something more than mere reality.

"It is the expression, by the selection of lines and colors, of certain profound truths discovered in nature by the artist. Realists like Courbet and Millet evoke and describe above all things the spontaneity of physical life; they suggest the dashing movements of material forces. I speak generally, for there is something more than this in Millet, as in Courbet. Idealists, like Corot and Puvis de Chavannes, see in nature the spirit of tenderness and love. But it is always truth that they represent, whether they be idealists or realists; and whoever represents falsehood instead of truth, and does it intentionally under the pretext that he is adorning nature, is no painter. This was exactly the case with Bouguereau."

He inquires the secret of Bouguereau's success. He could not draw. "Good drawing is that which interprets well the soul of the artist. Sometimes good drawing has its eccentricities, its disorder, and apparent incorrectness, by which the passion of the painter is the better expressed. Delacroix as well as Ingres drew well



Copyright by Mayer Sulzberger, 1905.

## THE NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF SPINOZA.

The only other portraits of this philosopher known to exist are: (1) The engraving found in some copies of the "Opera Posthuma"; (2) a miniature in the possession of the Queen Dowager of Holland; and (3) a painting at Wolfenbüttel.

in this sense. But this style of drawing Bouguereau certainly never exhibited." His success, continues Mr. Gsell, was based on his ability to flatter the taste for mincing affectation, which characterized the prigs and cockneys of his day, an affect which corresponded to nothing in nature. To quote:

"The very subjects of his pictures indicate a conventional perverseness utterly uninfluenced by observation and destitute of emotion. . . . They exhibit a factitious elegance, without human reality. When he painted religious subjects he produced transcripts from a religious-image shop—sanctimonious genuflections; unctuous adorations; upturned eyes; sugared piety without depth; hair too accurately adjusted; garments brushed too carefully."

Bouguereau announced that he did not understand the realists, and he spoke with "Beotian irony" of Manet, Whistler, Bastien-Lepage, and Raffaelli. "I am not alone in my opinion," he added, "for their pictures do not sell. This is, after all, the decisive criterion. If you can sell, it proves that you can please; i.e., that you have talent." He spoke contemptuously of Millet's "Angelus" and the works of Claude Monet. Mr. Gsell thus accounts for his popularity:

"The long-eared crowd, as Nietzsche calls them, is so made that they love everything that is nicely finished off, pink-tinted and meaningless. They like to contemplate works of art which do not tax their intellect. How often have you seen at the Salon the commonplace tradesman with the points of his collar reaching to his ears, rapturously making eyes at the nymphs of Bouguereau! 'Whatever people say,' he cries, 'I call that beauty; that is the ideal, and the painter is a master;' and the ladies answer: 'Exquisite! it is exquisite! a dream!'

"Face to face with these long-eared ones there are a few people of taste who shrug their shoulders, and a still smaller crowd who express their disgust aloud."

The *Revue Universelle* (Paris) prints a symposium of opinions on Bouguereau. Tony Robert Fleury thinks that he has had, and will have, no influence on the French school. He has left no pupils of mark. They learned from him a trade, and nothing more. "He was fertile and clever," says Clement; "his figures, however, lack character and individuality; his coloring is pleasing, but insipid and monotonous." Louis Vauxcelles compares this painter's execution to the unerring stitches of a cobbler. "His Christs were of alabaster, his nymphs of porcelain." His mythological subjects were infinitely silly. "He was," says Gustave Geffroy, "an eminent example of a man who finds in painting, not an art, but a trade."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### A LOSS TO FINLAND'S NATIONAL ART.

FINNISH, Russian, and French papers publish eulogistic sketches of Albert Edelfelt, whose death at the age of sixty-one robs Finland of her first great painter. Edelfelt's fame was international, notwithstanding his intense patriotism and the national spirit reflected in all his works. His death occurred suddenly, without any warning decline in the vigor, originality, and brilliance of his talent. We gather from various European papers the main facts concerning his career:

Edelfelt was educated in Antwerp and Paris, and a great deal of his best work was done in the latter city, where he enjoyed the friendship of Lepage, Dagnan-Bouveret, and Gérôme. There was little in Finnish painting (indeed, in any of the plastic arts) at the time of his first essays and productions to challenge attention or excite admiration and interest. It is true that a small group of idealists and Finnish patriots had established at Helsingfors a society of Finnish artists, had induced the local Government to give it financial support and recognition, and had secured the founding of several art schools and one museum in the duchy. These artists did good honest work, which the nation prized on account of its spirit and the character of the subjects (all studies of Finnish life and history), but in a technical sense the work was hardly above mediocrity, and outsiders discovered little real merit in it.

Among those who laid the foundations of a national Finnish art may be named Runeberg, Lenrot, and Snelman.

Edelfelt received a more thorough training than any one of his predecessors. He studied all styles and schools of painting, including old Italian and Renaissance art, and was for a time under the influence of ultramodern tendencies. Yet he remained independent and national to the end, and once he refused even a professorship in the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts because he feared his freedom of activity would be limited by that relationship.

His first picture was exhibited in Paris in 1877, when he was but twenty-three years of age. It was called "Reine Blanca," and was charming and delicate, and of exceptional finish for a Finn. Its success was pronounced, and a year later he had a larger and more ambitious canvas on a national theme of a historic character. Other pictures on Finnish legends, landscape, and scenes from modern life in Finland—especially rural life of the simple folk—followed in astonishingly rapid succession. Artists were amazed at his power and fecundity and versatility.

In 1882 he exhibited a picture, "Religious Service," which won high praise for its noble sentiment and quiet beauty. It was as characteristic of the piety and pathos of Finnish life as Millet's famous painting is of French life. Another national picture of moving beauty is "Washerwomen."

Later Edelfelt chose religious themes of a universal character, but he managed to put national color and spirit into them. Thus his "Birth of Christ" has the environment of a humble Finnish cottage, while "Christ and Magdalen" represents a Finnish peasant girl on her knees before a shepherd (Christ). In ancient Finnish fables the painter found authority for these pictures.

Edelfelt loved the lakes and woods of Finland, her long and severe winters, her sad atmosphere, her heroic struggle with nature. He did in painting for her what poets have done in verse and what composers now achieving prominence are doing in music. He did much to adorn the Finnish university, and was always ready to illustrate works on the history and ways of his country.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### BERTHA KALICH ON YIDDISH STAGE TRAINING.

ONE of the dramatic sensations of the last season, among the critics at least, was the debut in English drama of the Yiddish actress Mme. Bertha Kalich, whose theatrical training has been acquired chiefly upon the Yiddish stage of New York. To that same school we are indebted for Jacob Adler's notable interpretation of Shylock. Mme. Kalich, whose next appearance before an English-speaking audience will probably be in the title-rôle of Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," is a Polish Jew. The Jews, as Mr. Huneker has pointed out (in *The Metropolitan Magazine*), "have always produced the greatest actors and actresses from Rachel to Bernhardt, from Dawson to Edwin Booth—in whose veins there were some drops of oriental blood—and not forgetting David Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, and a host of others." She believes that naturalness is the key to the actor's individuality and the only door to greatness. Wherever the Yiddish people are found, she says, be it in Russia, Poland, or America, "there are also found our theaters and dramas, as an absolutely necessary outlet to our emotional temperament." Writing of Yiddish stage-training, in *The Broadway Magazine* (New York), Mme. Kalich draws an interesting contrast between the French and the Yiddish ideals in acting. We read:

"The training of a conservatoire such as that in Paris sends out a school of actors who are the standards of polish and unrivaled technique. Their most inspired outbursts of passion are always held in check by an art that is second nature. The French actor is always master of himself, however he appears to his audience. Indeed, a French audience enjoys nothing better than to watch the workings of the exquisite and delicate mechanism that brings about a successful dramatic climax. We would not tolerate upon the Yiddish stage the long-drawn-out speeches that are a delight to a French audience, if delivered with the diction of which the product of the Paris Conservatoire is past master.

"I hope I shall not be misunderstood as depreciating in the

slightest the beauties of French dramatic art, when I say that under the pressure of its iron traditions it is bound to deal in artificialities rather than realities. The Parisian artist is master of the art of comedy, for comedy at the best goes no deeper than the surface of things. The French peasant is rarely seen on the stage, altho he is covered with glory by a Millet and a Delacroix. Fedora, The-



MME. BERTHA KALICH.

Wherever the Yiddish people are found, she says, "there are also found our theaters and dramas, as an absolutely necessary outlet to our emotional temperament."

most mediocre of lines with the inspiration of original methods and thought. It is what he does for the rôle that counts, and not what the rôle does for him.

"In our theater we have no stars; we have no paid stage-manager; we have no lines hedged about by minute directions. At our rehearsals, which are daily, the actor or actress who plays the leading part takes charge of the stage management for the time being. Every member of the company, however few his lines, is urged and expected, through individual and original interpretation, to strengthen and build up the dramatic possibilities of the play as a whole. The performers, from the least to the greatest, are altogether subservient to the spirit of the play. . . .

"Stage routine was my teacher, observation my critic, and my own inner consciousness my standard of interpretation. In the literal sense of the word, this method is the natural school of acting. Our work starts from the heart. It is then the province of the brain to adorn it with the subtilty and finer shades of an analysis that is purely mental and intellectual. Too often the process of interpretation starts at the mental end, and a sort of artificial spontaneity or artistic inspiration is added as the final veneer. The natural school has given the stage a Duse, the Paris Conservatoire has given us the incomparable art of a Rejane and a Coquelin. Why not admit, once for all, that Sara Bernhardt is not French, but the glorious gift of Holland to France?"

But the natural school, says Mme. Kalich, demands the natural play. She writes:

"Our best Yiddish dramas—the ones in which the artist loses himself until he becomes one with his part—are the veiled tragedies that underlie the quiet home circle in a quiet environment. A story of the people—how the people love it! How they weep and laugh over the sorrows and joys of some simple Yiddish girl of the East Side who loves, and suffers, and through her love and suffering is driven into the vortex of passions as deep and tragical as those that brought the sleeping draught to a Juliet or the deed of regicide to a Macbeth!

odora, and down through the long list of Sardou and Dumas plays are the natural evolution of the French school of acting.

"The training of the Yiddish stage is altogether from the opposite extreme. . . . Our only school is the one I entered upon as a young girl—the stage itself. A young girl who becomes a member of one of our companies has the opportunity of seeing its leading men and women in a diversity of parts. The good actor is not necessarily distinguished from the others by having great rôles picked out for him or great rôles written around his personality. He is considered good when he can infuse the

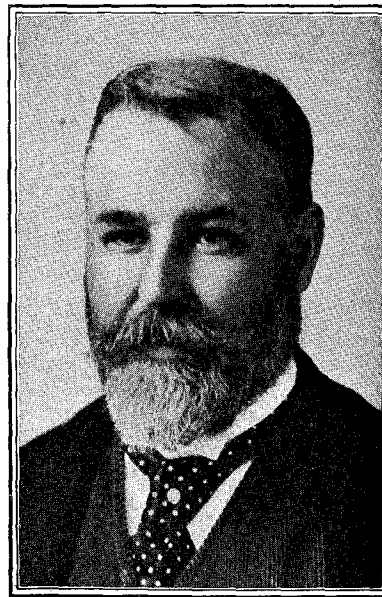
"I am not depreciating the great classics of the drama, but I maintain that the true drama of the day must be evolved, living and breathing, from the clay of our own times. The great actor of the day must be one who is created from this Adam as Eve was formed from the rib of her husband, bound indissolubly for all time to share his paradise and his curse."

She admits, however, that the Yiddish actor has something to learn from acting before an American audience, in the direction of greater reticence and "a more delicate working in shadows and high lights." And the American audience, she adds, may be aroused by the Yiddish actor to a keener sense of the realities of art, and taught to "look upon the actor as an interpreter, a law-giver of the ethics of life."

#### SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR MAGAZINE.

MR. JAMES L. FORD calls our attention to a number of facts which indicate, he would have us believe, something seriously wrong with "literary conditions and the profession of letters as they exist in London to-day." One of these facts is found in the scale of remuneration which prevails in London, which he estimates as averaging from a third to a half of that paid in New York. Another cause of surprise is the sort of matter that is most in demand. These two factors, he claims, are largely responsible for the inferiority of the English popular magazines to those of America. But behind these facts Mr. Ford discovers a condition which lies even more intimately at the root of the matter. The great bulk of current magazine literature in England, he tells us, is prepared by a class of writers who are quite different from those who furnish magazine literature in America. To make this clear, he continues (writing in *The Reader*, Indianapolis, for October):

"Every year there are graduated from the English universities a vast number of young men who are finely educated, capable of writing the purest English and possessed of an income almost large enough to maintain them in the style befitting their birth. I am speaking now of the younger sons of good families, the scions of the minor branches of aristocratic roots, and of others who go to make up the great army of well-bred, well-dressed, well-connected, well-fed, and well-educated young men who know that if they can add to the allowance or inheritance that is theirs already the sum of one or two hundred pounds a year, they can live comfortably in London and enjoy the best that the town has to offer to its well-placed idlers. The only problem, then, that confronts them is how to earn this one or two hundred pounds with the least labor and social degradation; and, naturally enough, nine-tenths of them decide upon the profession of letters. As they are veritable Chinamen in their willingness to underbid legitimate craftsmen, as well as in their habits of not spending any of their own money, they dispose of their services for much less than the regular market price, and there are even some of them who offer one or two



MR. JAMES L. FORD.

The inferiority of the English popular magazine, he asserts, is due to the fact that much of the matter is supplied by well-bred and well-educated young men who attempt to "write down" to their readers.

social introductions as a sort of bonus to those editors or publishers who are willing to purchase their wares.

"Realizing as they do the necessity for reaching a class that they regard as beneath their own, they attempt to 'write down' to their readers, and they are apt to do this with an insolence and a lackless condescension that are a positive insult to those whom they address.

"The result of all this is that the pages of the six-penny English magazines are filled with matter that, altho admirably well written, is not only wholly unsuited to the tastes of those who are expected to read it, but also in many instances reeking with impertinent, boorish affability."

The American magazine writer, Mr. Ford asserts, takes a very different attitude toward the reader. To quote further:

"On the other hand, the majority of American writers have adopted their calling because they were drawn to it, and they follow it as a means of livelihood. It is bread and butter to them, and not merely jam. They are in accord with their readers and are taught very early in the game that they must respect them rather than look down upon them. It is comparatively an easy matter to reach the heart and the comprehension of one who belongs to our own little world and is, in a measure, of our own kind. But the younger son who writes only because he can not squeeze out of his sister and his aunt and his cousin quite enough to give him the luxuries that he deems necessary to his scheme of existence, can not be expected to appreciate or sympathize with the social inferior who works for his living and who would be ashamed to sponge on his rich relatives, if he had any."

Mr. Ford wishes to be understood as referring, not to the significant names "like Kipling and Lucas Malet and Mrs. Humphry Ward and Barrie and Jacobs," but only to "the great army of literary toilers who write the bulk of the matter in the weekly and monthly periodicals and among whom hyphenated, aristocratic, and even titled names occur with suspicious frequency and not always over the best matter."

In consequence of these conditions the English popular magazine lacks individuality. Says Mr. Ford, in illustration: "Here the magazine-buyer asks for this, that, or the other magazine, as his taste may dictate. In England he says to the news-vender, 'Give me something to read on the train,' and cares very little whether it be *Pearson's*, *The Royal*, or *The Strand* that is placed in his hands."

#### A GOOD WORD FOR STERNE.

THE literary critics are not recommending Laurence Sterne for family reading yet, altho they are giving piquant reviews of present-day writers of about the same moral caliber, but some have recently risen to remark that even Sterne is not so black as he is painted. Thackeray called Sterne a "foul satyr" and Bagehot dubbed him an "old flirt." Now we are told that the poor man was not really so bad as all that. Prof. Wilbur L. Cross, in the notes to his edition of "The Complete Works of Laurence Sterne," modifies the repellent portrait of the author of "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey," drawn by Thackeray in his "English Humorists"—a portrait upon which the popular conception of Sterne is still almost exclusively based. Professor Cross reveals him to us as "an unstable sentimentalist" rather than the lying knave of Thackeray's picture. Mr. Paul Elmer More, also, in the third series of "Shelburne Essays," thinks it necessary to qualify Thackeray's judgment. The objection to Sterne's works has been on the scores of sentimentality and immorality. Concerning the latter, Mr. More says:

"It is a charge easily flung and in part deserved. And yet, in all honesty, are we not prone to fall into cant whenever this topic is broached? I was reading in a family edition of Rabelais the other day and came across this sentence in the introduction: 'After wading through the worst of Rabelais's work, one needs a thorough bath and a change of raiment; but after Sterne one needs

strychnine and iron and a complete change of blood.' It does not seem to me that the case with Sterne is quite so bad as that. Rabelais wrote when the human passions were emerging from restraint, and it was part of his humor to paint the lusty youth of the world in colors of grotesque exaggeration. Sterne, coming in an age of conventional manners, pointed slyly to the gross and untamed thoughts that lurked in the minds of men beneath all their stiffened decorum. It was the purpose of his 'topsyturvydom,' as it was of Rabelais's, to turn the under side of human nature up to the light, and to show how fortune smiles at the social proprieties; but his instrument was necessarily innuendo instead of boisterous ribaldry, Shandeism in place of Pantagruelism. . . . Deliberately he employed his art of insinuation in such a way as to draw the reader on to look for hidden meanings where none really exists. We are made an unwilling accomplice in his obscenity, and this, perhaps, tho a legitimate device, is the most objectionable feature of his suggestive style."

One may grant so much, and yet "dislike such broad accusations of immorality as are sometimes laid against him," remarks the present writer, at the same time confessing his inability to see what harm could come to a mature mind from reading either Rabelais or Sterne. If one judges literature by the standard of the "*pueris reverentia*"—"the effect actually produced on those who are as yet unformed, for good or ill, by the experience of life"—he is inclined to think that the really dangerous books are those like the "Venus and Adonis," which "throw the colors of a glowing imagination over what is in itself perfectly natural and wholesome; I am inclined to think that Shakespeare has debauched more immature minds than ever Sterne could do, and that even Pantagruelism is more inflammatory than Shandeism." It is in the company of the greater humorists that Mr. More sees Sterne, whom he regards as something more than a mere novelist, the creator of "a philosophy, a new and distinct vision of the meaning of life." We read further:

"Sterne was not indulging his author's vanity when he thought of himself as a follower of Rabelais and Cervantes and Swift, for he belongs with them rather than with his great contemporaries, Fielding and Smollett, or his greater successors, Dickens and Thackeray. Nor is his exact parentage hard to discover. In Rabelais I seem to see the embryonic humor of a world coming to the birth and yet not fully formed. Through the crust of the old medieval ideals the new humanism was struggling to emerge, and in its first lusty liberty mankind, with the clog of the old civilization still hanging upon it, was like those monsters which nature threw off when she was preparing her hand for a higher creation. There is something unshaped, as of Milton's beast wallowing unwieldy, in the creatures of Rabelais's brain; yet withal one perceives the pride of the design that is foreshadowed and will some day come to its own. Cervantes arose in the full tide of humanism, and there is about his humor a pathetic regret for an idea that has been swept aside by the new forms. For this young civilization, which spurned so haughtily the ancient law of humiliation and which was to be satisfied with the full and unconfined development of pure human nature, had a pitiful incompleteness to all but a few of Fortune's minions, and the memory of the past haunted the brain of Cervantes like a ghost vanquished and made ridiculous, but unwilling to depart. He found therein the tragic humor of man's ideal life. Then came Swift. Into his heart he sucked the bitterness of a thousand disappointments. Even the semblance of the old ideals had passed away, and for the fair promise of the new world he saw only corruption and folly and a gigantic egotism stalking in the disguise of liberty. Savage indignation laid hold of him and he vented his rage in that mocking laughter which stings the ears like a buffet. His was the sardonic humor. But time that takes away brings also its compensation. To Sterne, living among smaller men, these passionate egotisms are dwindled to mere caprices, and a jest becomes more appropriate than a sneer. And after all, one good thing is left. There is the kindly heart and the humble acknowledgment that we too are seeking our own petty ends. It is a world of homely chance which Sterne introduces to us, and there is no room in it for the boisterous mirth or the tragedy or the wrath of his predecessors. His humor is merely whimsical; his smile is almost a caress."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## A MILITARY BUBBLE PRICKED.

THE fame of the bullet-proof cuirass invented by Signor Benedetti has been spread abroad by the daily press—much more widely, it is to be feared, than the tale of its ignominious downfall, which we translate below from *Cosmos* (Paris). It appears that the celebrated cuirass was recently brought into court, much against its inventor's will, in connection with the company's finances, which had become involved, with the result that it was found to be a complete fraud, altho just how Benedetti managed to deceive all the experts does not appear. Mr. Francis Marre, who contributes the account to *Cosmos*, writes:

"At the opening of the Russo-Japanese war Benedetti offered to the Czar's Government to equip the Russian army with the cuirass that he had invented, which he claimed to be invulnerable. The imperial embassy at Rome was asked to communicate with him and an attaché took part in experiments which he declared to be conclusive. Shortly afterward, a very favorable report having been made, a military attaché, Colonel Baron de Muller, was ordered to sign with the Benedetti company an agreement to furnish 100,000 cuirasses, of which 10,000 should be delivered in August, 1904. On this agreement Benedetti and his associates obtained without difficulty from a Milan bank an advance of 70,000 lire [\$14,000]. But the affair made some noise, and the Japanese legation at Rome took action, making representations to the Italian Government regarding this violation of neutrality by one of its subjects in furnishing the enemy with merchandise so evidently contraband of war.

"The prefect of Milan summoned Signor Manzoni, manager of the Benedetti company, and informed him officially that by the laws of the kingdom he was, and would remain, forbidden to furnish cuirasses to the Russian army.

"Signor Manzoni was not greatly disturbed, . . . and immediately made offers of service to the Japanese embassy, which accepted them. It was now the turn of the Russians to act, and as they had advanced considerable money they made charges of breach of faith and swindling. They even mentioned these things so loudly that the Milanese bank joined its protestations to theirs and, not content with complaints, demanded through the courts the repayment of the 70,000 lire that it had loaned.

"Benedetti and his associate, Manzoni, thus were put in a bad position; they had to go into court. But Italian justice has considerable curiosity; and it was not content with what had satisfied the Japanese and Russian military attachés and the officers of the Italian general staff. The court desired to examine the famous cuirass at close quarters, refusing to take account of the alleged results of experiments that were doubtless marvelous in appearance but . . . without scientific value. The result of the examination was deplorable.

"Benedetti had never been willing to allow anybody to touch his marvelous device, but under threat of immediate imprisonment he had to submit it to the minute examination of military experts, who went away laughing heartily, having found out that all the experiments had been only skilful tricks and that all who had been convinced thereby had been simply duped; and they proclaimed in their report that Benedetti's invention was a great fraud.

"And so—wrath in all the camps, general complaint, and an order of court remanding Benedetti, Manzoni & Co. for swindling."

*Cosmos*, it appears, never believed in the Benedetti cuirass, and that journal accordingly devotes several paragraphs to rejoicing over the discomfiture of those who did, and to congratulating itself that "events have justified its very scientific prudence." Mr. Marre says, in conclusion:

"I was not present at Benedetti's experiments, but I recollect that in 1896 I saw some of the same kind that were made daily in the music-halls by a Berlin tailor whose name escapes me. They were wonderfully conclusive and the managers made bridges of gold for their inventor. One fine day, however, the latter, tired of the somewhat stale glory that he had thus acquired, . . . offered to sell his secret to the German Government. The Emperor accepted on the sole condition that the cuirass should successfully

undergo the following test: The inventor should put it on, and his Majesty himself, armed with a gun taken from one of the troopers of his guard, should fire at him three times. The tailor accepted, but on the eve of the day fixed for the experiment he vanished and no more was heard of him. . . . Was Benedetti a near relative of the Berlin tailor?

"In any case it would be infinitely interesting to know just how he performed his 'experiments'!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE POLICY OF SANITATION AT PANAMA.

THE new policy of assuring the sanitary condition of the isthmus before going on with the digging of the Panama Canal receives general approval from the medical press. *The Medical Record* (New York, September 23) in a leading editorial says of the old Canal Commission that they ignored the lessons of the past and refused to heed the warnings of the medical profession that the work of sanitation was the prime necessity, and should be the first to be undertaken. It goes on:

"They professed to believe that the failure of De Lesseps was due to the wholesale stealing of his subordinates and failed to see that it was disease rather than graft that thwarted the efforts of the French. They made a concession to the demands of the medical profession in placing Colonel Gorgas in charge of the sanitation of the isthmus, but they saw to it that he was not a member of the commission, but rather a subordinate with little or no authority to carry out the indispensable measures of sanitary reform. The result is known. In spite of his best endeavors, hampered as they were by ignorant and unsympathetic members of the Canal Commission, malaria and the fear of yellow fever seized upon the officials and laborers, and the work came practically to a standstill almost before it was begun. . . .

"An engineer, who returned recently with some members of the commission from Panama, has given out an interview in which he outlines the new plan of campaign. The work of excavation has stopped and that of sanitation is to be pushed along with the greatest possible speed and efficiency. Working stations exist at short intervals all along the line of the canal. At each of these, cottages will be built for the married employees and a hotel for the bachelors. . . . In addition to building decent quarters for the men, providing them with various forms of innocent entertainment, and improving the personal hygiene in other ways, the authorities are also prosecuting the work of sanitation vigorously. War is being waged chiefly against the mosquito. In the country the tall grass is kept mowed down, the pools are repeatedly swept out, and all stagnant water is treated with oil. In Panama the streets are being paved, the pools in the still unpaved portion are repeatedly covered with oil, and twice a month every house in the city is thoroughly fumigated. These measures have borne fruit, for altho there has been some yellow fever in Panama, the cases were few; but there can be no doubt there would have been an epidemic, with so much fresh material for the disease to feed upon, had it not been for the untiring efforts of the sanitary authorities.

"If Colonel Gorgas has accomplished so much while hampered by the hostility or imbecility of the old commission, there is every reason to believe that when his efforts are seconded by an enlightened new commission he will repeat the sanitary triumph of Havana, and we shall see another tropical pest-hole converted into a health resort through the application of the discoveries of modern science. Then the work of excavation can proceed merrily, and Sir Patrick Manson's fears of the invasion of Asia and the coast of California by yellow fever from the isthmus will be allayed."

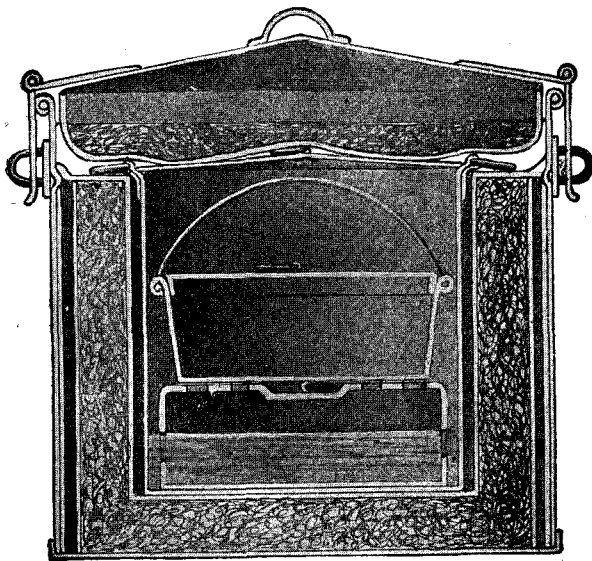
In an editorial discussion of the new policy, *The Hospital* (London, September 16) remarks that the old plans for "making the dirt fly," and relegating sanitary measures to second place, "represented the national impatience as well as the national thoroughness." It goes on to say:

"Now all this process of actual canal-making has been forced to call a halt. Bacteriological forces and epidemic influences have proved too much even for the all-pervading energy of the American engineer. Malaria, dengue, typhoid, and, above all, yellow fever have shown themselves masters of the situation. The deaths from these diseases and the demoralization so induced have com-

pelled the authorities entirely to alter their plans. All works immediately concerned with the construction of the canal have been abandoned and the activities of the army of engineers and laborers are now directed to the sanitary measures necessary to make the country approximately free from epidemic disease. When this has been accomplished no doubt the word will once more be 'make the dirt fly,' but in the mean time engineering and national ambitions are postponed by the claims of sanitation. A more impressive exhibition of the relationship of sanitary science to severely practical undertakings could hardly be imagined. It has its significance to every member of every civilized community."

### COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.

THE advantages of cooking by means of heat retained in a tight receptacle have been maintained for years by Edward Atkinson and others, who have pointed out that in ordinary cooking there is a great waste of heat, care, and attention, as well as unnecessary wear and tear on the utensils, a large loss of material, and often an inferior result, due to drying and burning. Cooking is usually done by continuous application of heat, which wastes 70 to 80 per cent. of the heat, occupies the stove with utensils for a needless length of time, and subjects the utensils to just that much



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

A FIRELESS COOKER.

more wear and destructive influence of the heat, as well as consuming an unnecessarily large amount of fuel. These considerations are set forth cogently in an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 9), describing an improved "fireless" cooker, the invention of Felix Kahn. We are told:

"It was found that after having first permeated food with heat at a cooking temperature, it was possible to stew or boil the same to perfection by the heat as conserved against loss by radiation, but that it was physically impossible to steam or dry-cook in that device by heat without the addition of a body of water. In the improved form of the device this is accomplished by placing a body of water in the bottom of the cooking-receptacle, and providing a perforated rest which is placed over the water and which supports the pan or secondary cooking-receptacle containing food. Substantially, the apparatus consists of an outer casing of metal and an inner casing of heavy tin. Between these are the nonconductors—paper, cylinders of dead air, and a body of fibrous material. The tight-fitting lid is similarly constructed. This effects a perfect retention of heat. As said above, in the bottom of the

cooking-receptacle is placed a quantity of water and a perforated support for the vessel containing the food. The manner of using the apparatus is very simple. An article of food prepared in the usual manner, and placed in the granite-ware cooking-receptacle, is put on the fire until the contents are thoroughly permeated with the heat at a cooking temperature. The receptacle is then set into the heat-retaining part of the fireless cooker. This is closed and set aside for a period of time depending on the character of the food, and the same will then be found to be cooked to perfection."

This cooker is said to have been used in preparing about one hundred recipes in the Greater New York Cooking-school with satisfactory results, and the War Department is also said to have accepted it as the result of an exhaustive test of its merits for army use. The writer says:

"Captain Murray [the cooking expert of the army] designed a case to contain six cookers of special shape, adequate to feed a troop. This case is to be carried in the transport-wagon.

"The cooker is adapted for general domestic use, also for use in buffet- and dining-cars, steamships, yachts, automobiles, etc. One of its most interesting forms is the workman's dinner-pail. It cooks while he works; he can have a hot meal wherever required."

### INFLUENCE OF THE MOON AND PLANETS ON THE WEATHER.

DO the moon and the planets influence terrestrial weather? Popular belief in such influence is still strong, tho students of the subject tell us that no such action is capable of proof. In an article on "Fake Weather Forecasts," contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, October), F. J. Walz, district forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau at Louisville, Ky., tells us of some of the attempts that have been made to support popular belief by scientific evidence. Speaking, in the first place, of the idea of lunar weather-control, once widely held, but now "largely discarded," Mr. Walz says:

"This belief could hardly be considered more than a mere superstition, as it is impossible to see from an astronomical analysis how the varying positions of the lunar cusps could in any way be connected with the character of the weather.

"The moon's appearance to us depends on the relative position of the moon and sun in regard to the observer's horizon. From new to full, the moon gradually increases from a crescent to a full circle, and back again from full to new. The positions of the crescent vary, as the moon (shining by the light of the sun which she reflects to us) is sometimes north of the sun's path and sometimes south of it. The variation is probably noticed most in the new moon which is seen when the sun is just below the horizon. A line joining the horns of a new moon is sometimes nearly vertical, and oftentimes nearly horizontal. These were supposed to foretell the weather, the first being called 'wet moon' and the second 'dry moon.'

"Even if the several lunar phases did influence our atmosphere, the same phase should produce the same effect all around the world (as the earth revolves on its axis in twenty-four hours) for any given latitude circle. It is true that the ocean tides are for a large part the result of the moon's attraction, but this force, when applied to the earth's atmosphere, is wholly insufficient to produce any appreciable disturbance in the atmosphere. It is most probable that the moon belief grew up out of the naturally frequent coincidence between certain weather changes (and certain brands of weather) and selected moon phases. The moon enters a new phase, or quarter, every seventh day, and the weather (at least in the middle latitudes) changes on the average of one to two times in seven days; hence there must be a great many accidental coincidences. And if one counts the agreements and overlooks the disagreements, quite a theory could be announced. The lunar-phase theory was not found to bear the test of accurate comparison of weather observations with the lunar phases, except in this very slight and imperfect manner, which is entirely insufficient to have any value in weather prediction. Nevertheless, the moon and her changing phases have been the basis of nearly all the weather forecasts found in the almanacs. And the almanac has probably received more wide distribution, and been more greatly cherished

by the people of all countries, than any other publication, next to the Bible."

As for theories of planetary influence, these took their rise with Chinese, Egyptian, and Babylonian astrologers, who professed not only to be able to "foretell the results of all human endeavors and desires," but to predict future weather and seasonal conditions. The intellectual descendants of these are the modern "long-range forecasters," who depend for their predictions largely on planetary combinations. One of the earliest of these was Dr. Thurmeisen, a Berlin chemist, printer, librarian, and court "pooh-bah" of the eighteenth century, who compiled an annual almanac that had great vogue. Almanacs of this variety are still with us. Of one for the year 1904 Mr. Walz says:

"I challenge the reader to go through the whole two columns, and arrive at any conclusion in the predetermination of the weather for any day in any particular locality. Is it the same whether you are on the Pacific coast, in the Rocky-mountain region, the Upper or Lower Mississippi Valley, or in the New England States?—the oracle and the prophet sayeth not. . . ."

"These predictions can hardly be said to be less absurd or to possess more value than those given in Dr. Moore's almanac for the month of January one hundred and ten years before. This statement is made without regard as to whether or not any of the storms passing across the United States during January, 1904, happened to agree in time in some part of the country with the storm-periods mentioned. . . . During any month of January from five to ten storm-areas of from two to four or five days' duration pass across or over some part of the United States, and it would be strange indeed if some of these storms somewhere did not agree with the 'long-range' forecast periods."

Most of these long-range planetary forecasts rely on a supposed "meteorological cycle" of some sort, during which the sequence of weather is precisely the same as in any preceding cycle. Such a cycle was first calculated, about 1860, by a man named Tice, who published his theory in a work on meteorology, characterized by Mr. Walz as a "wonder." Tice believed that he had established a weather-cycle corresponding to the well-known sun-spot period of 11.11 years and also to the period of revolution of Jupiter—11.86 years. But even with the aid of various assumptions, such as the existence of the intramercorial planet Vulcan, this cycle refuses to work, and other periods, deduced wholly or in part by other methods, have been substituted, tho none of these has ever received the general assent of meteorologists. Mr. Walz ranks them all as "fakes." He writes in conclusion:

"Some of our long-range weather forecasters base their predictions entirely upon tabulated weather statistics, with averages and departures, from which they believe they have discovered cycles and recurring weather changes and conditions. But their conclusions will not stand critical investigation, and their forecasts are of so general a nature as to be absolutely without value."

"Nearly all the modern 'long-range' weather-forecasters rely to a large extent upon the weather reports of established weather bureaus, and a mighty howl goes up whenever these reports are withheld from them."

"I have reviewed most of the popular weather-prognostication systems, but as yet have said nothing of the methods used by the United States Weather Bureau. To tell these would take many chapters, and would be a history of modern meteorology as revealed and built up during the past century. The Weather Bureau has taken, and ever stands ready to take, the best that scientific minds and training and scientific research are able to produce. There is no secret or magic about the system of simultaneous observations, telegraphic reports, synoptic charts, and weather maps of the United States Weather Bureau. The best scientific thought and the life-work of some of the brightest scientific minds, together with long experience of the forecaster, are used in the discussion of these charts and observations in predetermining the weather elements for a day or two in advance. Many of the most eminent meteorologists, who have contributed so much in bringing our knowledge of the earth's atmosphere to where it is to-day—such as Maury, Ferrel, Abbe, and Bigelow—were also astronomers,

and it is not likely that they, in their research, should have overlooked the 'terrific planetary influences.'

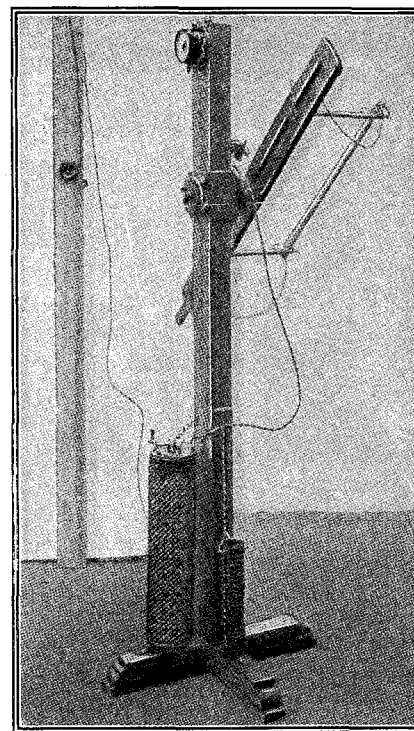
"True, logical, scientific weather forecasts for a season, or a month even, in advance, are the aim and dream of the meteorologist and the inspiration of meteorological research all over the world. But in the light of all our present knowledge of original causation of variations and abnormalities in current weather and in the seasons, this meteorological 'millennium' is not yet, and there is work in plenty ahead for the earnest, capable investigator."

#### A LAMP TO GIVE ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT.

A LAMP that is intended neither to illuminate nor to heat would seem to be rather an anomaly. Such is the so-called "uviol" lamp recently devised by Dr. O. Schott in Germany to produce the ultraviolet rays, of whose name its title is an artificial abbreviation. The rays are produced by the passage of the electric current through an exhausted glass tube containing mercury vapor. The resulting radiation is of extremely short wave-length and consists about half of visible (violet) and half of invisible (ultraviolet) rays. The lamp will doubtless be of use in therapeutics, it being understood that the effective part of the light used in the Finsen cure is that of short wave-length. Other uses suggested in an article on the lamp contributed by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz to *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 9) are photography, the starting of chemical reactions in the synthesis of complex organic compounds, and the testing of dyestuffs. Still other uses depend on the effect of the ultraviolet ray on vital processes. Says Dr. Gradenwitz:

"The radiations from uviol lamps are said to exert a deadly effect on smaller insects, a fly being killed in about one minute if placed at about 1½ centimeters distance, where no fatal effects can be produced by the heat. Large numbers of small night insects are found dead beneath the lamps suspended during a summer night in a room with open windows. Uviol lamps will, moreover, exert a deadly action on still smaller organisms, viz., bacteria, as in the case of the Finsen light, and extensive researches in this respect have been undertaken by Prof. R. Gärtner. It is thought that uviol lamps will be used to much greater advantage in this connection than the Finsen light, an area of up to 1,400 square centimeters being intensively radiated on by means of it, while the lamps can be approached to within less than one centimeter without producing any discomfort, owing to the smallness of its heat radiation. As the skin is transparent to part of the uviol rays, the blood below the skin might be acted on as well by these rays, producing chemical reactions liable to exert a favorable action even on such morbid processes as do not take place within the skin itself."

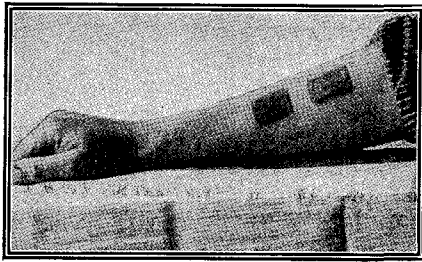
"If a uviol lamp be allowed to act from about one to three centimeters distant from the sound skin—e.g., of the arm—for five to



Courtesy of "The Western Electrician."

FIG. 1.—NEW UIVOL LAMP AND CONTROLLING APPARATUS.

fifteen minutes, there is at first no alteration to be noted, and only a few hours after radiation will a reddening effect be observed there. This reaches a maximum after about one day, while a



Courtesy of "The Western Electrician."

FIG. 2.—EFFECT OF THE NEW UVIOLE LAMP.

slight burning sensation is noted at the same time. After a few days the skin peels off, and the red portions disappear after two to three weeks. The accompanying photograph (Fig. 2) shows the red spot on an arm radiated upon for 15 minutes, as it looked two days afterward. One of the two

spots had been kept under water during radiation, so as to ascertain what effect the heating of the skin might exert; the two spots did not, however, show any difference.

"Professors Stintzing and Matthes are engaged in extensive experiments to ascertain the curative effects of uviolet lamps in connection with diseases of the skin, and much valuable information has already been collected."

#### ACCIDENTS TO SUBMARINES.

THE submarine's death-dealing powers, so far, have been exercised only against its friends. It has proved to be a sarco-phagus as well as a dwelling-place on more than one occasion. The moral effect of such disasters on submarine crews is unfortunate, and it is desirable that some means be found to avoid them, especially as, apart from all opinions as to the serviceability of submarine boats in actual naval warfare, there is no doubt that such vessels will form important portions of future navies. A paper presented by Capt. R. H. Bacon before the Institution of Naval Architects upon the causes of such accidents, and the best means of conducting salvage operations, is especially timely. Captain Bacon notes at the outset that while public policy forbids discussion of details, certain well-known principles of construction are necessarily involved in all types, and bearing these in mind the subject can be examined intelligently. He writes as partly quoted and partly abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, October):

"Broadly speaking, there are two classes of accidents that can happen to a submarine boat. First, the admission of water into the interior; secondly, an explosion. Both these have their counterpart in surface vessels, namely, collision and boiler or ammunition accidents. But the confined space and small reserve of buoyancy of the submarine boat intensify the danger of the result to the crew. And it is this, rather than the frequency of accidents, that has occasioned public comment.

"In the case of admission of water, no help can be expected from water-tight bulkheads, for obviously to keep the vessel afloat each compartment must not have a greater capacity than the equivalent of the reserve of buoyancy; but, further, for such compartments to be effective, only one, namely, the center one, can be allowed the same volume as the reserve of buoyancy, since it is not only necessary to float the boat, but also to afford egress to the crew and, therefore, the boat must be maintained approximately on an even keel. To do this no compartment except the midship one must exceed in capacity half the reserve buoyancy of the boat; this limitation is necessary so as to allow of a corresponding compartment, the opposite end of the boat being flooded to maintain the horizontal trim. Such subdivision would mean at least thirty compartments, and none except the one in the center of the boat could be more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet between the bulkheads. Of course such a subdivision is an impossibility. It may, however, be argued that it would be well to have one or two compartments so as to confine the water to definite portions of the boat, and to leave a certain amount of space for the crew to inhabit in case of accidents. This is a very reasonable contention, but before accepting it we must consider the probabilities of an accident happening, the chances of such an accident occurring in waters where salvage is

possible, and, further, the chances of successful salvage to save life under ordinary conditions of sea and weather; all these must be balanced against the ever-present inconvenience in daily life of having the boat divided into these three or four compartments. Such subdivision is not merely an inconvenience as regards control and communication, but for another reason it reacts against the efficiency of the boat when actually running on service. One marked feature in practise is the way in which spaces below a certain size affect the normal mental condition of the men. To run a boat successfully every one inside her should be in an absolutely normal condition; the increased construction of vision and the necessary accuracy of handling argue even greater coolness than in ordinary vessels. For a man's mental condition to be normal, free living space is required; too confined surroundings react on the crew and, by producing a feeling of restriction create a mental tension; hence unless some very strong reasons exist for making living spaces below more confined than absolutely necessary, they should be as large as the boat will permit."

Water may enter the boat either through a hatch or by a leak. All recent accidents have been due to the former cause, and it is to this point, Captain Bacon thinks, that improvements in design should be directed. Automatically closing hatches have been suggested, but the danger of being trapped by the closing hatch leads Captain Bacon to reject this plan. On the whole he approves improved methods for enabling the hatch to be closed or tightened from within, with possibly the addition of a supplementary hatch at the base of the conning tower. To quote further:

"So far as accidents from explosions are concerned, these may be caused by the formation of explosive mixtures of petrol and air, due to leaks; or to the accumulation of explosive gases from storage-batteries. Captain Bacon also mentions explosions of compressed-air reservoirs, and the possible danger from a flooded storage-battery. These accidents may be considered as preventable by care in construction and in operation, altho the danger of explosion of petrol vapor may be removed by the employment of motors using heavy oils, such as the Diesel motor, which, we believe, is used in certain submarines. Broadly, the danger from explosion is no greater than on board any ordinary naval vessel.

"In regard to salvage problems, Captain Bacon discusses primarily the question of saving the imprisoned men, since a boat itself can generally be raised afterward, sufficient time being given.

"Before adopting any special appliance or constructional complication, suggested solely from the point of view of saving life in accidents, two considerations should be fulfilled: First, the fighting efficiency of the boat must not be seriously affected by it, since the boats are designed primarily for fighting and not for meeting with accidents; and, secondly, that such arrangements when introduced shall be efficient against all reasonable accidents that may happen. It is simple to design a boat to be safe against any particular accident; the impossibility lies in designing one safe against every accident. The commonest device for the release of a crew from a boat is that of providing an air-lock and diving-chamber, and a hatch that can be opened from the bottom of the air-chamber, the pressure of air preventing the water entering when the hatch is open; the crew can then, one by one, dive out and come to the surface. Supposing a sufficient space devoted to such an arrangement, there are two considerations which militate against its success. The hatch must necessarily be in the bottom of the boat, but if an accident happens it is 'even chances,' even in the uncommon case where the boat is undamaged, whether the boat rests with its fore or after end on the bottom. It is, therefore, an even chance whether the men would, or would not, be able to use this means of egress. Again, it must be assumed that water is present in the boat, otherwise there is no reason that she should not come to the surface, and if this water is present it is again an even chance if the compartment can be got at from the interior of the boat. But further, even supposing this chamber could be used, we have still to consider the effect on the crew of the variation in pressure by suddenly rising to the surface from a considerable depth. It is common knowledge that under pressure the gases absorbed in the blood get compressed, and that sudden release of such pressure allows them to expand, producing large bubbles of gas in the blood, which cause breaks in its continuity; this is productive of the most serious effects on the system, so that, even if the men were able to find egress, in many cases their lives would

not be saved. Since, therefore, this system can not be safely used in deep water, not at all on a soft bottom, and unless duplicated and placed at each end of the vessel, it is useless with a small amount of water in the boat, and quite valueless with a large amount, it is not a fitting on which it is worth wasting much valuable weight and space."

Another common suggestion is to provide a detachable chamber into which the crew may climb, which can be freed, and then will float to the surface; but Captain Bacon shows by calculation that for a crew of eleven men such chamber would have to be a cylinder at least 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet to 8 feet high. He says:

"This would be an enormous excrescence outside the boat, and greatly increase her submerged resistance, even if further fitted with devices to relieve its circular shape, altho increasing its size. Its dimensions would quite preclude the possibility of carrying it inside. In addition, the securing arrangements and watertight doors would add considerably to its weight, and then, in the end, a collision, which is, after all, the most probable cause of accident, would be liable to put it out of gear. Any one who really considers carefully the difficulties of providing reasonable methods of exit for a crew will soon be convinced of the futility of such special arrangements."

**Wanted: Judges Trained in Science.**—Those who are advocating the creation of special courts for the trial of patent cases, with judges who have been trained in scientific method, argue that it is ridiculous to expect an ordinary trial justice to be able to fathom the intricacies of a case depending on principles of which he has never even heard. Prof. John Perry, the English physicist—one of the founders of the University of Tokyo—is of this way of thinking. In a recent American interview quoted in *The Times Engineering Supplement* (London, September 6) he said:

"In England our lawyers and judges, almost without exception, are quite ignorant of the most elementary facts of physical science. In a patent case the court has to be educated in these matters at a terrible expense, and at the end of ten or twenty days one sees that the judge is nearly as ignorant as he was at the beginning. He thinks he knows, but really he has only some fixed impression given him by that lawyer who has been most successful in studying his idiosyncrasy. Our system of education is altogether bad, and I am not sure that yours in America is any better than ours. It is criminal to allow men to grow up quite ignorant of the study of nature, unable even to take a lesson from Russia and Japan."

To this *The Times* makes answer editorially that matters in England are scarcely quite so bad as Professor Perry's wholesale condemnation would imply. It goes on to say:

"Lord Alverstone, for instance, it may be suggested, with deference, might, in some branches of physical science, be able to 'give points' to even Professor Perry; while the scientific accomplishments of Lord Justice Romer and Justice Buckley, to mention only one or two instances, have been so frequently illustrated on the bench as to be quite beyond dispute. There is, doubtless, much that is objectionable in the system as it prevails of presenting 'expert evidence'; but there are objections too manifest to bear dispute to 'specialized' judges, whose chief advantage in deciding vexed questions of patent law is the possession of an unprejudiced and open mind."

**Evils of Excessive "Home-Work."**—To a parent who complains that children are sent home from school on Friday evening laden with work that will take the whole of Saturday and perhaps the best part of Sunday to get through, *The Daily Telegraph* (London) replies that "it is no good complaining of hard work in a competitive world." The following comment, from the medical standpoint, is made editorially by *The Hospital* (London, September 16):

"This is cold comfort, but characteristic of the champions of the present system of elementary education. So far as the complaint

has reference to schools maintained at the expense of the parents there is an easy remedy. If they are given excessive home lessons, and it is pleaded that the rules of the school must be adhered to, the children can be removed. But the parents of children who are educated in schools maintained at the expense of the public . . . can only withdraw their children from school, even temporarily, on a certificate of illness from a medical man. It does not follow that the imposition of home lessons upon children of tender years should be accepted without a murmur. The Saturday holiday is an excellent institution, if the children obtain the full benefit of it, but not when it merely means a period of leisure for the teachers. The stress and strain of hard work have to be borne by the vast majority of adults; in this world the race is generally to the swift and the battle to the strong. But compulsory home lessons inflicted on boys and girls of eight or nine do not tend to equip them for the obligations of life. They are much more likely to retard their progress. They overtax the mental faculties at a time when it is particularly essential that they should not be overtaxed; they interfere with the physical development of the children, which is of vital importance; and even the most thickheaded can recognize the folly of a system which enables a boy to come out first in a competitive examination at fourteen years of age and qualifies him for a lunatic asylum at forty."

**Medical Supervision of Schools.**—The work that has been accomplished in the interests of a safer and healthier school-life, together with the trend of the present work and the possibilities of the future, are summed up in a paper read by Dr. C. G. Jennings before the seventeenth annual meeting of the American Pediatric Society and published in full in the *Archives of Pediatrics*. Medical inspection of schools, it appears, had its beginning in Europe. In the United States it has been slow of adoption and limited in its application. Boston introduced the first system in 1894, and New York followed in 1897, while Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Washington, Detroit, and many of the smaller cities of the United States have followed. With some exceptions medical inspection of schools has had for its object only the detection and exclusion of infectious diseases. The writer devotes considerable space to the physical education of school children, and contends that no attempt is made in our educational scheme to adjust work and sleep to the physiological demands of the growing child. He insists that an ignorance of the simplest facts of dietetics in homes and in boarding-schools is responsible for many of the pathologic conditions of childhood. He says:

"In addition to excessive work and long confinement, with deficient rest and sleep, is a dietary improperly selected, badly prepared, and often inadequate to the demands of the growing child for nutrition. With a thorough medical supervision of the school system by a medical department of the Board of Education, with the school developed into a laboratory, where teaching of hygiene is made practical by a perfect sanitary environment, will come a diffusion of the knowledge of the necessities of healthful living that will make reform a natural process of development."

## SCIENCE BREVITES.

THE statement in an article on yellow fever quoted in our issue for August 5, to the effect that the mosquito (*Stegomyia fasciata*) that transmits the disease "is bred in countless swarms in the marshes" around New Orleans, is called in question by a correspondent, who directs attention to a paragraph in Bulletin No. 14 of the Yellow Fever Institute, published by the Marine hospital service in Washington (1905). In this it is distinctly stated that "*Stegomyia fasciata* is a domestic insect" (p. 100).

THERE are some signs of activity at the works near Calais connected with the Channel tunnel, according to *La Revue Minéralurgique* (Paris, June), as abstracted in *The Times* (London). "M. Sartiaux, the chief engineer of the Northern of France Railway, and M. Javary, the engineer-in-chief of the maritime service, have recently come specially from Paris to inspect the works, together with M. Breton, the engineer in charge of the tunnel. It is believed that this visit is in some way connected with the conference which was lately held at Paris between the officials of ten English railway companies and those of the French Northern Railway, and that it is possible that another attempt may be made shortly to induce the English Parliament to authorize the prosecution of the undertaking. Owing to improvements in the mode of executing operations of this character it is estimated that, working from both ends, it would be possible to complete the tunnel in five years, or an advance at the rate of about forty feet per day at each face."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## BROWNING AS "THE PREACHER'S POET."

EXCLUDING authors and critics whose business is with literature, "preachers are almost the only people who know their Browning well." This assertion is made by Charles Frederic Aked, D.D., of Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, who finds the explanation of this fact not merely in Browning's intimate concern with "the unfolding and play of character," but in his successful portrayal of human nature "on the side of it which looks toward God." Mr. Aked recognizes in him, moreover, a vigorous and persuasive champion of the Christian position. In these four lines, he claims, Browning "expresses the conviction of a lifetime":

I say, the acknowledgment of God in Christ,  
Accepted by thy reason, solves for thee  
All questions in the earth and out of it,  
And has so far advanced thee to be wise.

Browning "affects us even more vitally," the writer continues, "by his unfailing illustration of the Christian temper." In other words: "That which the preacher of our day is every day demanding—that men should discuss every event and circumstance of life from the platform of the kingdom of heaven—Browning does through more than fifty years of labor and more than twenty volumes of literature." So marked is this habit of mind, says Mr. Aked, that Sir Leslie Stephen was once moved to suggest that it detracted from Browning's art. To quote more fully from Mr. Aked's paper (which appears in *The Homiletic Review*, (New York):

"Browning's day with the people may come; meanwhile this remains: Browning is every day impressing more deeply his thought on the minds of the thinkers, influencing men and women who influence their generation, and teaching the teachers of the world. Among these, preachers must be regarded as forming the majority.

"The explanation of Browning's hold upon preachers is not far to seek. Browning's poems—almost the whole of them; all his greatest; all that are most characteristic—are concerned with the unfolding and play of character, with its making and unmaking, with the forces which triumph over it or by which and through which it triumphs. Browning said, at fifty years of age, that little beside the development of a soul was worth study, and that he had always thought so. But this is peculiarly the preacher's sphere. Human nature he must know. In that study he must be an expert. There are many things of which he may be content to remain ignorant; he can not take all knowledge for his province. Ignorance of human nature is unpardonable and fatal. He need not be an expert in Old-Testament criticism; he can work with other men's brains; they labor, and he may legitimately enter into the fruits of their toil. But he can not know the human heart at second hand. Let him fail there and his failure is complete and final. This is where Browning finds him. With whatever material other poets choose to work, Browning elects to deal with souls. His business is with men and women.

"This is not to say all. There is something more important to be noted. Browning is best and greatest, most daring and most true, when he is dealing with human nature on the side of it which looks toward God. His poems are metaphysical, but with this special connotation, that their sphere of inquiry is the relation of the individual to the living God. This is where Browning's great strength lies."

As further illustrating Browning's significance from a preacher's point of view, Mr. Aked continues:

"We have in Browning a man of giant intellect, a man who sees and knows the complexity of our modern life, its stress and strain, who is one with us in the turbulence of our generation, touching our life at every point in its whole circumference, and yet so absolutely untroubled by the doubts which beset us that we might think him the inhabitant of another world. He stands rock-like while all tempests rage. The waves that overwhelm us dash themselves into spray against his immovable calm. Tennyson felt the doubts

of his time and had to fight them; Browning never! One of the greatest of English critics once said that the only two men of the nineteenth century who believed that Jesus Christ was God were John Henry Newman and Robert Browning. There is more of earnest than of jest in the tremendous exaggeration. Browning's faith was firm-fixed, deep, and unassailable. He was contemporary with Tennyson. He was born three years after him; he died three years before him. He lived while the men of science made for us a new world and the critics a new Bible. But the hammers broke themselves to pieces on the anvil of his faith."

Of his attitude toward the doctrine of the Incarnation we read:

"The poet, it has been said, even when he dogmatizes, must ground his assurance in the deliverances of the human heart. The heart has its theologies, says Pascal; and Browning finds there the assertion of the necessity, the reasonableness, and the reality of the Incarnation. Curiously, it is most fully set forth in the imagined speeches of David: . . . . .

"'Tis the weakness in strength that I cry for! my flesh that I seek  
In the Godhead! I seek and I find it. O Saul, it shall be  
A Face like my face that receives thee; a Man like to me  
Thou shalt love and be loved by forever; a Hand like this hand  
Shall throw open the gates of new life to thee! See the Christ stand!

"Browning never got away from this affirmation of the claims of our human nature upon God, and never failed to find the answer of the creative and sustaining heart of God to the tremulous heart of man."

Browning's working theory of life, indicated in his earliest poems as in his last, the writer continues, was this: "We are here in this life to fit ourselves for something better." We read further:

"'Before living'—these are Browning's phrases—we have 'to learn how to live.' We must 'earn the means first'; 'God surely will contrive use for our earning.' 'Now is for dogs and apes; man has forever.' . . . . .

"There remains one characteristic which gives to Browning his sovereign empire over our brains and hearts. It is the one most easily described, because most elementary in itself; yet perhaps it is the most fruitful and enduring of all; it is Browning's immortal hopefulness. He is courage incarnate. He is a never-failing inspiration to lofty purpose, heroic steadfastness, and deathless endeavor. He nerves us all, braces us to moral manhood, sets us on our feet again after every fall, and sends us forth to face every foe with a courage like his own. Open him at any page, and he is an exhaustless battery for the recharging of the human will."

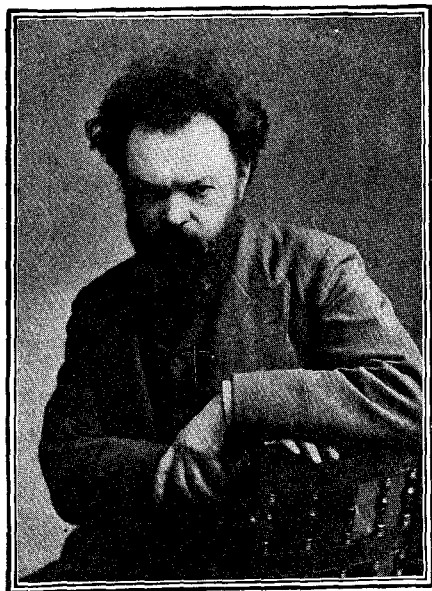
## IS THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY RELIGIOUS?

OF late years the Russian peasantry, to whom the retardation of the spread of liberal ideas is directly charged, has been the object of various special studies. One of these, which now appears in a new edition, is a work called "The Russian Peasantry," by the late Russian novelist and political writer known by the pseudonym Stepniak, who puts the question, "Are the Russian peasants so very religious?" The author states that an affirmative opinion prevails among foreigners; while among Russians themselves both affirmative and negative views are held. Kostomarov, the most prominent of Russian historians, is quoted by Stepniak as saying that the modern orthodox peasants are at much the same standpoints as were their forefathers, the Muscovites of the seventeenth century, who were "remarkable for a state of such complete religious indifference as to be without a parallel in the annals of Christian nations." On the other hand, "the whole body of Slavophiles, among whom are men of undoubted sincerity and learning, will swear by all they hold sacred that there never was, nor will be, another people so pious as the Russians." Among this latter number the author classes Count Leo Tolstoy. Such a difference of opinion, the author thinks, arises from a misunderstanding of the peasant's habits of speech. God's name may be heard uttered by them at every step. "The will and biddings of God are constantly mentioned as bases of the moral and social code." Nevertheless, Stepniak claims, the social philosophy of

the peasantry is based on a system of pure ethics, with no admixture of theology. He continues, in support of this view:

"We can not dismiss the question by merely inquiring how far our peasants are Christians in their ethical conceptions or even their practical conduct. . . . .

"The social conditions under which our peasantry lived for centuries have been favorable to the spontaneous development among them of such 'panhuman' morals. They are Christ-like as a mat-



THE LATE SERGIUS STEPNIAK.

He held that the social philosophy of the Russian peasantry is based on a system of pure ethics, with no admixture of theology. The writer's real name was Kravtchinski, Stepniak being merely a pseudonym.

ment of the supernatural stored up in their minds. We mean the supernaturalism of Christianity, because that of fetishism and paganism has no motive force in it."

Stepniak maintains that during the eight centuries of official Christianity the people's natural predispositions "have operated as a kind of endosmic disintegration of the religion"—that is, they accepted the ethical part of the doctrine offered to them, but remained completely deaf to the theological. He adds: "It is undeniable that the bulk of our population has, up to the present day even, a very faint conception of the framework, as a whole, upon which the religion to which they officially belong is based." Further:

"The whole bearing of the Christian theological system seems to be lost upon the people. God the Father and God the Son are two totally distinct persons, standing in the perfectly concrete relation toward one another of a father on the one hand and a son upon the other. The person of the Son is represented with great sympathy and uniform consideration. He is the champion of the people, always siding with the poor muzhik against his rich neighbor. But we should look in vain for any trace of genuine religious inspiration in the treatment of this figure. There is nothing which reveals the touch of a living image upon a living soul. He is introduced rather as an onlooker in stories about others, to illustrate popular views on certain points, and to solve certain problems. There is as little life in Him, or passion about Him, as in a secondary character introduced for the purpose of giving utterance to moral views in some imaginary story. As to the person of God the Father, He appears in the popular legends very vaguely delineated as a hard taskmaster, and, whenever introduced by the popular muse, is treated with a certain amount of ill-feeling and hostility."

A test brought to bear upon the case of the religious condition of the peasant is that of the position held by the clergy. "A strong, earnest religion," says Stepniak, "means an influential and a respected clergy, and *vice versa*. A general contempt for the

clergy is incompatible with great zeal for the religion which they profess." To quote further:

clergy is incompatible with great zeal for the religion which they profess." To quote further:

"There can not be, and there is no divided opinion as to how matters stand between the Russian people and their clergy. To put it in the most charitable way possible, the *pops* are not respected by the muzhiks. The orthodox clergy, as a body, have no moral influence over the masses, and enjoy no confidence among them. The extreme conservatives agree with the socialists as to this fact, tho the latter consider it to be a great boon, constituting one of the few compensations for our historical past; while the former very justly see in it one of the heavy odds against them and vainly seek to find a remedy for a malady past all cure.

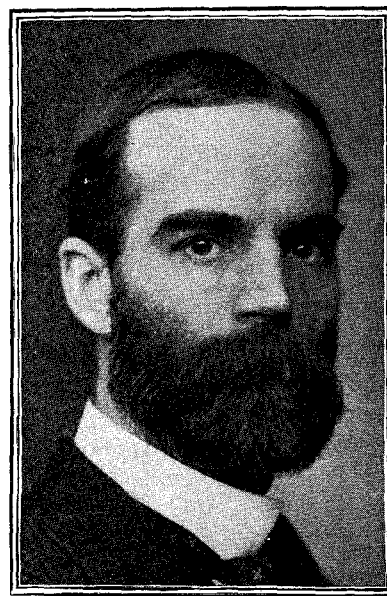
"The relations between the muzhiks and their *pops* have little, if anything of the spiritual in them. Let us charitably admit as many individual exceptions as may be wished, it yet remains an undeniable fact that as a rule the *pops* are looked upon by their parishioners, not as guides or advisers, but as a class of tradesmen, who have wholesale and retail dealings in sacraments."

A study of Russian dissenting sects, the author states, shows that once their religious aspirations are awakened, the Russians can no more put up with the scandalous venality of the *pops* than could the Germans with the traffic in indulgences. "But this fact only serves to throw into stronger relief the strange equanimity of the orthodox." Some hope, however, he seems to see in their intellectual awakening. Thus:

"Dumb and inert in the domain of politics, it is in the founding of religious sects that our peasantry has formulated its most cherished ideals and social aspirations. Here they exhibit, not only great intellectual activity, but also unlimited moral energy. With a wider and more energetic awakening of the popular intelligence, either before, or during, or even the day after, our political crisis, the fervent genius of religion, stifled heretofore under the blankets of orthodox ritualism, may awaken likewise."

#### SUGGESTIONS TOWARD A NEW BAPTIST APOLOGETIC.

IN an address delivered at the recent Baptist World Congress in London and now printed in *The Baptist Review and Expositor*, the Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D., president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., makes a survey of "the theological trend" in modern days and essays a forecast of "the probable course of theological reconstruction" in the light of the tendencies which he discovers. He thus leads up to the question of the relation of Baptists to the general theological movement, a relation which "has not been adequately recognized, and needs defining afresh." "Behind our contentions as to baptism and communion and related topics," he asserts, "lie a group of great and elemental principles." These principles he describes as "religious ultimates," and claims that "the instructed religious consciousness of man can not repudiate them." In the following paragraphs he sums them up and submits them



REV. E. Y. MULLINS, D.D., LL.D.

At the recent Baptist World Congress he submitted suggestions toward a new Baptist apologetic.

"as a statement of the basis at once for a new Baptist apologetic and a platform for universal acceptance":

"1. The theological axiom: *The holy and loving God has a right to be Sovereign.* Time forbids that I elaborate this statement in its implications as to the Incarnation, and as to Christianity as the religion of the divine initiative.

"2. The religious axiom: *All men have an equal right to direct access to God.* This principle is fatal to the practise of infant baptism and to the idea of a human priesthood.

"3. The ecclesiastical axiom: *All believers have equal privileges in the Church.* Hierarchies and centralized authorities disappear under the operation of this principle.

"4. The moral axiom: *To be responsible, man must be free.* This is an elemental truth which can not receive thoroughgoing application save where ecclesiastical bonds of mere authority are absent.

"5. The social axiom: *Love your neighbor as yourself.* This makes the Kingdom of God the goal of the social movement.

"6. The religio-civic axiom: *A free Church in a free State.* For this principle Baptists have ever stood. Without it the future of theology and of the Church is fraught with extreme peril."

Upon these axioms, he states, the Baptists stand, and by means of them "will make fruitful the course of theological development in the ages to come."

### GOLDWIN SMITH AND "RATIONAL CHRISTIANITY."

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH, the veteran scholar and publicist, discusses with much frankness, in recent letters to the press, his attitude toward the Christian religion. His position, altho definite in its rejection of certain dogmas, appears to be largely one of earnest investigation and inquiry with a view to reconciling religious sentiment with scientific demonstration. "Till materialism has thoroughly proved its case," he says, "a man, it seems to me, will hardly do well in cutting himself off from religious life." His attitude toward Christianity he describes as "that of one who has heard the words of the Founder of Christendom on a hillside in Galilee." The evidence of that religion he finds, not in miracles or in dogmas, but in "the character which it has produced and the effect which its approximate influence has had on the progress of mankind." No other creed, he admits, has shown such power for good. Mr. Smith's letters are the more interesting inasmuch as the views expressed are more or less typical of those held by many earnest and thoughtful persons. "Never in his life, so long and scholarly," avers the *New York Sun*, "has Mr. Goldwin Smith reached and stimulated so many minds as he is doing in these discussions." The subject to which they relate, continues this editorial writer, can now be treated with a more perfect candor and from a larger and broader view than ever before since the advent of Christianity, this being "a period of religious revolution," and the public mind "more open and more judicial concerning questions of religion than at any past time." The writer continues:

"Even twenty-five years ago expressions of doubt as to religious dogmas fundamental to Christianity and of the supernatural premises on which all religions are founded would have been dangerous material for printing in a daily newspaper which reached the great public. Now we find that the letters of Mr. Goldwin Smith are welcomed, even where there is opposition to their suggestions—in the camp of religious faith no less than in the sphere of religious doubt. This is because the author evinces always a pro-

found religious spirit in himself. His work is not destructive, but is rather directed to the discovery of some method of reconciling the religious sentiment or conscience with scientific demonstration. That is, Mr. Goldwin Smith does not find in existing religious dogma and assumption a reasonable basis on which to build conviction; or, at least, so we interpret his state of mind."

Nevertheless, it appears, Mr. Smith has not escaped, from certain clerical quarters, the accusation of atheism, an accusation against which he protests with the statement that he "has by no means renounced theistic belief." He goes on to explain:

"My attitude, and I apprehend not mine alone, is that of one who has heard the words of the Founder of Christendom on a hillside in Galilee. No miracle was needed to confirm belief in His words, nor was any performed by Him on that occasion. Of dogma nothing fell from His lips.

"The evidence of Christianity to people of my way of thinking is the character which it has produced and the effect which its approximate influence has had on the progress of mankind, notwithstanding all the adverse forces, including the perversion of religion itself by popes, inquisitions, Jesuits, and fanatics of various kinds. No other creed, Buddhist, Mohammedan, or Rousseauist, has shown such power for good.

"I express myself with caution lest I should be mistaken to vilify reason, which is indeed the only faculty we have to judge concerning anything, even revelation itself; or be misunderstood to assert that a supposed revelation can not be proved false from internal characters." So says Bishop Butler, of all apologists the greatest. If reason has been given us by the Author of our being as our guide and our sole guide to truth, are not the discoveries of science and criticism as really revelations as tho they had been dictated to an inspired penman or proclaimed amid the thunders of Sinai?

"As to dogma, the whole structure apparently rests on the Mosaic account of the Creation and of the Fall of Man. Without the Fall there could have been no room for the Incarnation and the Atonement. But who, in the face of the discoveries of science, can continue to believe in the Mosaic account of Creation and the Fall of Man?

"I would not say anything by way of retort or infuse a single drop of gall into the discussion. It is very easy to sympathize with the clergy in their alarm at the spreading doubts. But they who should be our guides, unfortunately for us all, are fettered by ordination tests, and they can hardly look without prejudice on the simple pursuit of truth, which nevertheless, if God speaks to us through our reason and our conscience, instead of being atheism is obedience to the command of God."

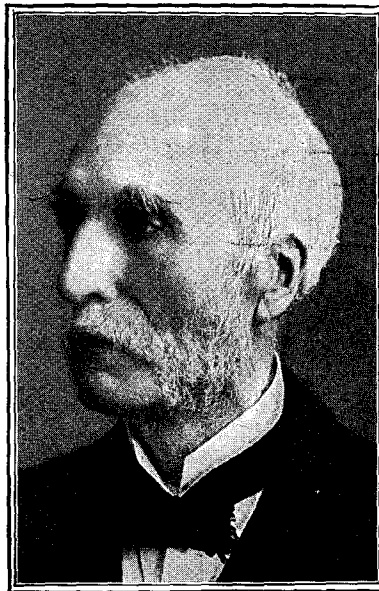
A correspondent, who signs himself "Churchman," and whose knowledge of Mr. Smith has been acquired wholly through his writings, asserts: "Mr. Goldwin Smith is, in the widest sense of the word (not the fullest), a Christian, and ought to be a churchman." This because:

"(1) He accepts the Sermon on the Mount; the crux of Christ's law (not Paul's theology nor Dean Farrar's apologetics, but the

law of kindness, patience, justice, mercy, and self-sacrifice—therefore Christianity).

"(2) He keeps the Ten Commandments."

"Layman," writing also in the columns of *The Sun*, protests against Mr. Smith's definition of reason as "our sole guide to truth." He says: "Rather is it not true that we have three guides to truth, each correcting the others—reason, experience, and conscience—and that the hegemony belongs to no one of the three?" And can not Mr. Smith recognize, he asks, not the theological but the human need of "an incarnation to reveal and an atonement to bring us into conscious moral relations with God?"



MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

"My attitude is that of one who has heard the words of the Founder of Christendom on a hillside in Galilee. No miracle was needed to confirm belief in His words. Of dogma nothing fell from His lips."

## FOREIGN COMMENT.

## COLD WATER FOR FRANCE.

THE craze for changing partners that has riven the bond between Sweden and Norway, that threatens the Austro-Hungarian union, that has sent Great Britain half way around the world for an ally, and has left Germany in perilous isolation, now shows its latest development in an indication that Russia may be coquetting with the Kaiser. The French, who have poured millions into the Russian treasury, and who strained the laws of neutrality to help Rozhdestvensky around Asia, do not exactly relish this treatment. The new Russian policy is outlined by Count Witte in some remarks he made to a representative of the *Temps* (Paris) on his way home from his diplomatic campaign in Portsmouth. The French press resent the "contemptuous knocks" he deals out to France in this interview. Yet he appears to have absolutely unlocked his heart to the reporter, and unless, as Talleyrand said, the use of language is to conceal thought, he feels in a high condition of elation, and is conscious that in her alliance with France Russia has no intention of putting all her eggs into one basket. He plainly implies and wishes to remind the western ally of Russia and the hereditary foe of Germany that Russia might do without France, and that Germany is on exceedingly good terms with Russia. To quote from Count Witte's words, as reported in the *Temps*:

"You say that in France there is an impression that a Russo-German *rapprochement* has been established. Why could you suppose such a *rapprochement* impossible? During the whole war Emperor William was more than correct in his demeanor toward Russia; he was absolutely amiable. On every occasion he has avowed and proved his desire to put no hindrance in our way, but even to give us his assistance, as much as lay in his power, in avoiding all complications."

The Russian Count does not stop here, but goes on to state that France has not treated her ally so well as Germany has done. In this connection Witte is reported to have said:

"On the other hand, I tell you frankly that the temper of French public opinion for the last year and a half has not pleased us, especially after a series of Franco-Russian demonstrations which had been made in season and out of season during the preceding years."

"Nevertheless I repeat that the essential character of Russo-French relations has not changed. I did not even say that their mutual sympathy was diminished. I merely remarked that Russo-German sympathies had become mutually deepened."

The London *Statist* looks upon these words of the Portsmouth diplomatist as the bluff of a man who is trying to make a good bargain. To quote:

"In this latter passage we presume we are not far wrong in assuming that Mr. Witte was referring to the refusal of the French banks to lend to Russia immediately after the internal condition of that country became alarming, subsequent to the fall of Port Arthur. . . . Probably in all this the real object of Mr. Witte was to give a warning to the French financial community that if they do not consider the needs of Russia they will undoubtedly weaken the alliance between that country and France."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) sees something more than a merely pecuniary motive in the words of well-balanced kindness and rebuke which the Russian statesman addressed to France. An English newspaper points out, however, that Germany was never as "amiable" to Russia as France was, for it was this latter Government that made possible the voyage of Rozhdestvensky. Yet the *Vossische Zeitung*, after referring to the "little lecture" which Witte read to France, adds:

"Count Witte followed the old maxim, that a man must be good friends with the neighbor of his neighbor. Besides, he knew the financial needs of his country too well to think French gold less valuable than German gold. He wished the ally of Russia to un-

derstand that people in Russia reckoned upon the sincere and cheerful accord of France, while he sought to keep up the existing good understanding with Germany by emphasizing the Russo-German *rapprochement*. It is impossible to deny to Count Witte the credit of a demeanor which is at once judicious and, from a Russian standpoint, 'more than correct.' For the rest any noteworthy change in the grouping of the great Powers is hardly to be anticipated. People west of the Vosges may rest assured of one fact, which has become clearer than ever since the war in East Asia, namely, that there is no prospect whatever at present of a Russo-German conflict. In this connection France may be reassured by the attitude and utterances of Count Witte."

The *Action* (Paris) is extremely angry with Witte, and cries out:

"He could not have said more plainly to the French people: 'Doubtless we are your friends, but diplomacy, like woman, is changeable. Is it not quite natural that after being delivered from our troubles, we should turn away from France to ogle Germany, undertaking a flirtation full of promise with her incomparable Kaiser?'"

"The Russian ogre, having gained possession of French millions, puts on the airs of a grand duke and affects to treat with disdain the bursts of enthusiasm to which France lately abandoned herself 'in season and out of season.'"

"Take this lesson to heart, ye good townsmen, ye frenzied patriots who thundered forth excited cheers at the passing by of a czar who massacres women and children. Take to heart the cynical avowal of the all-powerful Russian plenipotentiary: '*Russo-German sympathies have become mutually deepened.*'"

The writer proceeds to say that it was the glory of the *Action* to have denounced "the submission of our diplomacy to the will of the Romanoff dynasty, and, above all, the unprecedented departure of French millions to the banks of the Neva and the plains of Manchuria." He quotes Mr. Léon Bailly of the *Presse* (Paris) who predicted that as soon as Russia felt out of danger she would "find the French alliance aimless." Mr. Bailly now delivers in the *Presse* the following ultimatum to the Czar:

"If from being a sincere friend to France he has determined to change himself into a friend and ally of William, thus delivering Germany from her isolation, let him say so, and confirm officially the utterances of his minister. At least we should be made aware of his intentions and would then have an opportunity of saying to our former friends, 'Before breaking with us entirely, pay up!'" —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR.

VICTOR HUGO'S exalted convict, fleeing even in his dreams from persecution, comes upon a darkened and vacant house in which he takes refuge; but as he passes from chamber to chamber in search of a hiding-place, every time he shuts a door he finds a man behind it. And similarly in all the recent European complications, whether at Tangier, St. Petersburg, or Stockholm, behind the door the same figure appears—that of William II. Even in the Austro-Hungarian crisis he has made his appearance, under the following singular circumstances, as related by Achille Plista, in the *Liberté* (Paris). A brochure, it appears, was published in Europe advocating the solution of the Magyar question by asking William II. to accept the throne of Hungary. Necessarily this brochure roused both curiosity and excitement, as it was looked upon as absolutely advocating high treason against the Emperor-King at Vienna. To quote Mr. Plista:

"About the middle of August people were amazed by the appearance in Budapest of a brochure under the title 'The Hohenzollerns and the Hungarian Crisis.' Its author was stated to be 'Professor Zeysig of Berlin,' for the brochure had been published at Berlin by a certain Wertheim. This brochure was not put upon the market, but was sent from Berlin to politicians, to men of high rank in the army, and to distinguished people of various pursuits. . . . The principal idea of the tract is that the Hungarian crisis can only be solved in one way—a fundamental change in present conditions, the first step in which must be effected by giving the

throne of Hungary to the Hohenzollerns, as represented by the present German Kaiser, and casting out from Hungary, once and forever, the Hapsburgs, as represented by the present Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria."

This idea of a Prussian domination of Hungary, Mr. Plista says, is not new, and is less displeasing to the Hungarian people than outsiders may imagine. He says further that the wildest excitement was caused by the appearance of this brochure, the Austrian Government and the Magyars each accusing the other of being at the bottom of it. Attempts were immediately made to discover its originator. He proceeds:

"Soon the news came from Berlin that there was no such person there as 'Professor Zeysig.' This gave the Prussians, who had furnished this information, and who pretend to keep their hands out of other people's pie, the opportunity to declare: 'We have nothing to do with this intrigue; the brochure is of Hungarian origin.'"

Suspicion fell on several people, who were discovered to be innocent. The conclusion was reached at length that the author was merely the catspaw of some rich and influential person. As the weeks went by the Coalition Ministry accused the party of Kossuth and Apponyi, and these latter hurled back the accusation. At last it was discovered that a Hungarian journalist, named Zigany, had written the brochure, but evidently some one had furnished him with funds and prompted the production of the tract. This Zigany was arrested under a charge of high treason, or rather of crime against the security of the State, committed with the complicity of some foreign power. At last suspicion fell upon no less a person than Baron Banffy, ex-president of the Council. According to the Budapest correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), certain letters that had passed between Zigany and the Baron had come to light, but did not inculpate ex-President Banffy. To quote:

"The correspondence of Baron Banffy recently laid before the magistrates' court has been published. This correspondence consists of two letters of Zigany's and Baron Banffy's answer to them. In the first letter Zigany offers to translate into Hungarian the Zeysig brochure, and in the second he recommends Baron Banffy to take his part in the discussion of universal suffrage and not to suffer himself to be put in the background by Kristoffy's radical program. To these communications the letter of Banffy contains the answer that Baron Banffy will have nothing whatever to do with the Zeysig brochure."

The Baron has given a full account of his relation with Zigany in a communication which he makes to a representative of the *Magyar Hírlap* (Budapest), and confirms the above news. He, moreover, has prosecuted Bela Agai, editor of the *Uz Uisag* (Budapest), which first started the charge against him. Mr. Agai was asked by the judge where he had obtained his information about the Zeysig brochure, and replied, according to the Berlin paper quoted above, "We were made acquainted with the fact that Professor Zeysig was a fictitious personage, and that some one in Budapest had managed the production of the brochure, and we were requested under these circumstances to make investigation."

The Paris *Liberté* declares that Baron Banffy's denial "on his honor" does not carry much weight, and adds: "Some accuse one man, some another. Certain people announce that they should

not be a bit surprised if some diplomat is found behind Zigany, his friends and inspirers." The writer concludes by a delicately pointed shaft of insinuation as follows:

"It is hardly probable that the German ambassador will permit himself to be compromised by this affair. As a matter of fact, General de Wedel is the first German ambassador who has brought to the manipulation of intrigues in Austria care, tact, and delicacy, while his predecessors have manipulated things as openly as if they were in Berlin."

#### REFUSING HALF A LOAF.

NO representation at all is preferred by some of the Russian radicals to the half-representation granted by the new douma. A few weeks ago we quoted the *Viestnik' Evropy* (Hartbin), the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), and the *Osvobojdenie* (Paris) in opposition to the plan to boycott the new assembly. Many of the Russian radical press, however, published within and outside the Empire, openly advocate resistance, on the ground that the proposed assembly is a delusive and treacherous project of fresh and more oppressive tyranny, to be met by open or underhand opposition. Thus the *Tskza* (Marioupol), a Social-Democratic paper, declares:

"The very announcement that the douma is to be assembled ought to be greeted, in all quarters where such a demonstration is possible, by an outburst of revolutionary protestations. In our work of agitation we shall dwell upon this point whenever this is possible. We shall take occasion at every meeting of 'legal electors' to show the proletariat who are their friends and who their enemies. Our war-cry shall be: 'We protest against the convocation of a constitutional assembly! Down with the douma!' We shall lead the crowd to the place where electoral meetings are held, and proclaim the peoples' protest against these 'legal elections.' Those who fail to obey our orders are to be denounced as enemies of the people. At a long series of popular meetings and assemblies genuine delegates of the people have already been chosen, and their work will be to agitate among the masses, in various places, and to betake themselves to the capital, where they will act as real representatives of the people in opposition to the czaristic douma. We demand of the Gosoudarstvennaia douma to recall its summonses to the electors."

This style of boycotting, by

denouncing the Czar's scheme, by warning the people against it, by appointing popular delegates as independent representatives of the proletariat, and finally by trying to coerce the douma into non-activity, is also advocated by the *Revolutionaia Rossia*, which advocates this form of opposition as the only plan of tactics feasible. An opposition parliament of the people is thus proposed by this revolutionary journal:

"In place of the meetings for primary elections on the day fixed by the Government, let general elections be held, independent of control by the authorities, and in defiance of all legal restrictions. In the eyes of the Government, doubtless, these will be looked upon as 'unlawful assemblies.' What of that? Let them at least be regarded as an energetic protest against a lying law. At these popular assemblies let every one draw up a statement of his needs and necessities, and decide to take immediate and active measures to secure their satisfaction. This means that the peasants must decide to deny recognition to the existing laws and authorities



THE NEW CONSTITUTION.  
The Russian people see their way open to freedom.  
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

and proceed to boycott them. It means, moreover, that the peasants ought to conduct their own business themselves, free from official control, irrespective of approval by their territorial rulers. Resolutions ought also to be passed by these popular assemblies to the effect that, in view of the systematic refusal of the Government to satisfy the needs of the people, as enumerated in previous resolutions, the commune refuses to pay taxes or furnish recruits."

The *Proletarie* (Central Social-Democrat) takes a parallel position, and in echoing this view the *Syne Otetchestva* proclaims the main defect in the Czar's new program as follows:

"Less than 50 per cent. of the adult population, male and female, are admitted to the elections. As a consequence the position in a *douma* of the vital elements of the population will be usurped by an insignificant section of the people, and this by no means the most active. The advantages offered in the Czar's *douma* are neither solid nor permanent."

The *Listok* (Odessa), organ of the Labor party, advocates open boycottage of "a spurious *douma*," and gives the following as the avowed intention of the working classes of the Russian Empire:

"We, who own no other property but our capacity for bodily toil and our health, ought to rise up and enter upon an open struggle for our rights. We ought to assemble ourselves, and at these meetings ventilate matters, announcing what it is we want. We ought to prepare ourselves against the time when pretended representatives of the people are to be elected, and at such elections we ought publicly and courageously to utter our protestations. Either all the people must be admitted to take part in the elections, or we will prevent the elections from being held."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE TANGLE IN THE MOROCCO NEGOTIATIONS.

A QUARREL over the privilege of lending money to Morocco and doing police duty on its frontier might seem too petty a dispute to rouse the sleeping antagonism of Germany and France if we did not see it actually taking place. Some of the French and German papers are speaking of war as a possible eventuality. Germany is represented by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* as playing for delay, trying to secure by direct negotiations with France concessions that would never be granted in the coming international conference at Tangier, "where France may well be supported, at all events, by three of the Powers represented," and Germany may be "possibly in a minority of one." So the negotiations are dragging along and "the French are beginning to fear more and more" that Germany "is trying to dupe them." Some of the French papers are displaying considerable irritation. Thus the Paris *Temps* declares that "France will not permit such questions to become a source of national humiliation," and it adds significantly that "no Power in the world shall compel her to put up with treatment that would compromise her dignity." The *Temps* speaks calmly but resolutely about German delays and the spirit of German overbearing meddlesomeness. This journal looks upon the policing of the frontiers as a matter of French colonial administration, purely local, and accuses Germany of trying to drag the matter into the domain of "European complications."

On the other hand, in questions which are of European interest, such as the financing of Morocco, and the maintenance of her independence, the *Temps* avers that Germany would do well "to be more careful in paying attention to French opinion."

The article closes with a veiled defiance as follows:

"France is perfectly well aware that the safeguarding of national dignity tends to the security of a people. She has recovered, through the experience of recent events, a unity and a homogeneity of which it is a great mistake to consider her incapable."

With equal decision the *Echo de Paris* says:

"Germany knows now exactly how we think the program of the conference should be drawn up. She also knows that we have fixed the limit of what we are willing to concede, and that our complaisance can go no further. . . . More talk on the part of Germany would be displeasing. The time has come to act aboveboard."

This is echoed by the *Dépêche Coloniale* (Paris) in the following words:

"The Emperor, constantly changing his mind, shows himself obstinate and overbearing. France must submit to his will! We must beware of resisting! The whole character of the discussion is altered. Let us not be intimidated."

On the other hand the *République Française* (Paris) is calm and optimistic, and declares:

"Germany, *nolens volens*, will be forced to come to terms with us. The fits of ill temper indulged in by her diplomats and her newspapers are merely proofs that she finds herself face to face with a necessity which she can not escape."

Bebel, the leader of the German Social Democrats, has been scoring Buelow on this very point, and at the German Socialist Congress he exclaimed, as reported in *Vorwärts* (Berlin):

"Germany had certainly the right to ask for modifications in the Franco-English Convention with regard to Morocco. But she has employed a method in doing so which is exasperating; she has roused French feeling. . . . The last result of this maladroit policy, for which I intend calling Count Buelow to account in the Reichstag, is the isolation of Germany. . . . Never since 1870 has the situation of Germany been more critical."

The German papers give an account of the various *pour parlers* with little comment excepting in the way of deprecation, but the *Frankfurter Zeitung* openly admits, in the following words, the real *crux* of the matter:

"The difficulty which blocked the negotiations between Dr. Rosen and Mr. Révoil was entirely occasioned by difference of opinion concerning the arrangement of Morocco's financial question. It is well known that last year the Sultan accepted a loan from French bankers; in the contract it was stipulated that in the case of fresh loans preference should be given to French financiers if they made offers on the same terms as were made by capitalists of other countries. The French Government was naturally averse to releasing the Sultan from this obligation."

The *Reichsrespondenz*, a government organ, declares:

"We do not expect our neighbor to sacrifice legitimate aspirations; we do not raise the question of which is the stronger; but at the same time we can not make a present of anything—especially of things which do not belong to us."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* makes a just and calm admission that



THE CZAR'S NEXT STEP.

Clear Out!

—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

the provisional understanding made by France with Germany earlier in this year (July 8) justified her in thinking that the question of the frontier police, already regulated by treaties with the Sultan, was a colonial question, quite distinct from the sphere of international discussion.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Temps* (Paris) has learned that Dr. Rosen had received orders to yield to France's demands that she shall control the police on the coast as well as on the Algerian-Morocco frontier—but only for a limited time; and that she shall have the administration of the international bank of Morocco. The question of Moroccan loans, the correspondent adds, will be delayed till the conference meets. But, as a correspondent of the London *Times* says, perhaps there will not be any international conference on Morocco!

The *Correspondenz* (Berlin), a flying sheet which is supposed to contain something like a *communiqué* from Count Buelow, has the following statement:

"The negotiations between the German and French Government with regard to the Morocco Conference have been very protracted, for the reason that the French have exhibited some mistrust of Germany's intentions. The loan of \$2,500,000 made to the Sultan of Morocco by German bankers has proved disquieting to the French. Every readiness, however, has been shown on the German side to meet the difficulty by a pledge that the loan should be made an international one as soon as the finances of Morocco had been brought under international control."

The writer goes on to say that in view of this concession, an earlier agreement made by Morocco with France, whereby the latter was to be given the preference, under equal conditions, of making loans to Morocco, could not be expected to stand good. With regard to the administration of the police on the borders of Morocco and Algeria this semiofficial utterance is couched in the following terms:

"The formation of this body of border police could well be left to the French, with the clear understanding that the expenses thereof must not be unreasonably burdensome to the national treasury of Morocco. . . . The extension of the authority of this police to the coast of Morocco, as well as the frontiers of Morocco and Algeria, does not, however, appear to be justifiable."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### FRENCH ENCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

EUROPE'S loss of position in the Caribbean was a good thing for all concerned, and it will be better yet when the United States takes control of the noisy little republics of that region and sets them in order. Such is the opinion of Mr. Achille Vialatte, expressed in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), and the opinion of many other European observers, expressed at many times, in many journals. Our duty of guaranteeing the neutrality of the Panama Canal, says Mr. Vialatte, makes it necessary that we establish a protectorate over all the islands and waters of the Caribbean, and our duty under the Monroe Doctrine enjoins us to regulate the finances of republics whose creditors we forbid to enforce the payment of their debts. He says:

"The political instability and the bad financial condition of the republics bordered by the Caribbean Sea, the contempt which they show for the rights of foreigners who have established themselves in their territory as well as for the rights of their foreign creditors, are subjects constantly obtruded on the public notice. Every now and again, one or other of the European governments is solicited by its subjects to intervene to check the violation of rights or conventions by tyrants, more or less colored, whom the success of a revolution has raised to power. The Republic of San Domingo and the Republic of Venezuela are the heroines of the moment, and their conduct may at any moment necessitate the intervention of a foreign Power. This fact would be of little importance, unless it should possibly involve the seizure of their ports by the governments to whom they are indebted, and unless there were

ground for fearing that this occupation of territory, temporary in theory, might turn out permanent in practise."

Taking for granted, for the sake of argument, that such an occupation of territory on the Caribbean was practicable, he says many nations, especially Germany, would be sorely tempted in this way to settle in positions so favorable in respect to the new maritime route which will soon unite the Atlantic and the Pacific. This puts the United States Government in a dilemma which has been clearly discerned by President Roosevelt. The Europeans who are creditors of the Caribbean States have a perfect right to collect their debts by the seizure of ports and customs. The Monroe Doctrine here steps in and forbids such seizure, as, even when it is temporary, it amounts to occupation. This ticklish situation would be avoided by an American "fiscal protectorate" over the delinquent republics, and Mr. Roosevelt has seen the justice of this view, as the present writer says:

"This is the régime, a genuine protectorate, however carefully the Americans avoid using the word, that Mr. Roosevelt would like to see exercised over the lawless republics fringing the Caribbean Sea. He believes that the establishment of such a protectorate is absolutely necessary for the United States. Only in this way could the contingency of European intervention in these regions be avoided. The exercise of this protectorate, altho a thankless task, would not be without advantageous results. The establishment of a stable government in these republics would certainly promote economic prosperity, from which the United States, from the fact of their proximity, and through conventions of commercial reciprocity analogous to that concluded with Cuba, would derive important benefits. As has been done with regard to Cuba, the Washington Government might have ceded to it strategic points of territory which it would be for their interests to fortify. This proposition, however, has been as ardently condemned as it has been vigorously advocated."

He relates in detail the incident of San Domingo and the attitude severally taken in the matter by the President and the Senate and declares:

"The necessity for the predominance of the United States in the Caribbean Sea, the desire to protect the canal from all attack, are well known to the American nation, and the Government is not going to run any risk in the matter."

He thinks that the removal to the Pacific of the British Atlantic squadron shows an inclination on the part of the British Government to leave Jamaica and the Bahamas to the protection of the Monroe Doctrine; and he quotes a statement of Mr. von Schierbrand, a German publicist, who thinks "it would be a great satisfaction to the Americans if England could decide to surrender to Uncle Sam her possessions in the West Indies, including her naval stations; this would be in truth a convincing proof of her sincere feelings of friendship." He comes to the conclusion that Europe has already practically lost her hold on the Caribbean Sea, and the world is all the better for it. In his own words:

"Europe has finally lost the political position in the Caribbean Sea which she once claimed. This is a fact of great importance in the sphere of world politics. The United States, controllers of the Panama Canal, have thus secured vital advantages in the struggle for predominance over the Pacific. It is to be hoped that the European Powers will recognize the advantages, from an economic point of view, which will result from the extension of American authority over the independent States of this region. The European nations will reap the benefit of such economic development as will result when the United States, compelled by the logic of events, shall intervene to give to the Caribbean republics that political stability the failure in which has so far kept them bankrupt."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"It is all very well to win victories," says the *Européen* (Paris), "and astonish the world by the talent of your officers, the bravery of your troops, and the discipline of your people. But when it comes to receiving the reward of all these sacrifices the banker presents his account, and recalls you to the modest rôle of respectful debtor."

## BEST SHORT STORY OF THE MONTH.

## VICTORY.

By HELEN PALMER.

IN "COLLIER'S WEEKLY" FOR SEPTEMBER 30.

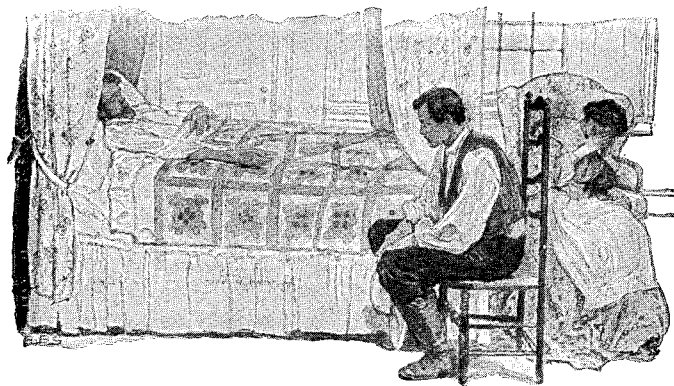
The short stories in the weeklies and magazines this month show a distinct falling-off in quality, and suggest that the editors used up the cream of their stories in the "fiction numbers" of midsummer. In spite of this fact, however, several very readable tales appear. *The Century*, for instance, has an interesting study of a family's loyalty to a worthless father in G. W. Ogden's "Pauly G.," and *Outing* has a stirring sketch of love and death among the French-Canadian *habitants* in Lawrence Mott's "Friends." "Mike Grady's Safety," in *Everybody's*, by Will E. Lewis, is an amusing story of a baseball team that got into a football game by mistake, and "The Alarm of Angelone," by William Hamilton Osborne, in the same magazine, is almost equally entertaining. Such a vast number of short stories appear each month, of widely varying quality, that it is of interest and importance to indicate to our readers which one is the best. An examination of the best weeklies and magazines seems to show that the following story deserves that distinction:

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HIRAM FENNER dragged himself up on the pillows and fixed his eyes upon the window at the side of the bed. The fields were already a vivid green in patches where the snow had lain, and the swollen brook, touched here and there with foam, showed black through the sparse, shining leaves of the birches and alders that marked its course. The pleasant, hoarse murmur of the water reached his ears, broken from time to time by the impatient call of a calf and the answering low of her mother. A thin column of smoke rose from beyond the brook, drifting over the hillside, now pink with maple buds.

"Rans Creyton's burning a fallow," the sick man muttered, watching the blue wreaths. "I'd ought to clear up my hill lot, an' the north pasture wants breakin' up—it had ought to been done by rights last fall." Moving restlessly in the big four-poster bed, his eyes fell on his outstretched hand; he lifted his arm against the light, stripping back the sleeve, and scanned it closely. It was the strong, knotted arm of a man who had been counted a great worker all the days of his fifty years, but it was thin now, and shrunken almost to the bone; the fingers were long and pale. He let it fall. "What was the use of planning work with an arm like that? Doctor had said 't wa'n't likely he'd live to see the crops brought in."

A figure moving across the meadow caught his eye; it was his neighbor, Rans Creyton, who had moved from Cohoes two or three years before and bought the adjoining farm. He was a young man, strongly built and quicker in his motions than a farmer born and bred. Instead of



Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

"I'm goin' to die," Hiram repeated, "an' my wife is goin' to be left alone."

leisurely climbing the fence that stood in his way, he put his hands on the top rail and vaulted over, then he hurried on to the Fenner barns, where he had done the heavier work since Hiram had been laid up.

The sick man watched him swing past with a pang of envy. A moment later he heard a burst of laughter from the shed that sagged in an irregular line between the farmhouse and the barn. Drina must be out there, he thought, fussing with her chickens. "Rans laughs easy," he sighed; "Drina likes to laugh, too. That's the kind of a man she ought to have married—some one that can laugh easy, an' take a four-barred fence as nat'ral as a colt.

"The' ain't any one left in her family to take care of her," he mused; "she's got to marry. They won't let her alone long—not with such a farm in her hand, every stump pulled an' every piece of wet land drained. She'll be like a lamb among the shearers," he muttered, frowning. "Why, she might take that long, lazy, good-for-nothing Jim Sears—he can cenna-most talk me off my feet. If she's got to be some one," he groaned,

"seems to me, I'd liefer 'twould be a stranger like Rans than some one she'd known all her life. An' Rans is as good as the best."

In his excitement he had pushed down the bedclothes, leaving his gaunt shoulders and long arms uncovered; the chill air struck him and he began to cough. "I'm done for!" he gasped, when, the paroxysm over, he lay back exhausted: "I'm goin' to die. Doctor said I wouldn't live to see the crops brought in—not unless I tried. An' I ain't a- goin' to try. I'm bound to die, an' I guess it's the best thing I can do."

He closed his eyes and lay still, but his thoughts ran on: "Drina's been a good wife," he told himself, "no one could ask for a better—she couldn't help bein' good. But it ain't in nature that she should like me as well as a young man her own age. I don't suppose she'd ever have married me if her gran'-ther hadn't wanted it so much—an' he just dyin'. That's what folks said, an' I guess mebbe they was right; I've thought of it a good deal sence. Well, she'll have her chance now. It's only fair. I've took good care of her," he added, after a moment, his throat swelling. He turned his head and let his eyes roam over the familiar objects about him. "It's all just as she wanted it," he thought, with a thrill of pride.

It was a large, low-ceiled room. In the wide fireplace that almost filled one end, a great back-log glowed fitfully. Katrina van Diemen scorned the stoves that already had put out the light on many hearths; she liked best to hang the kettle and turn the spit as she had learned to do it at her grandmother's elbow in the rambling, ruined old house that had sheltered her childhood. The broad, low window, with its snow white curtains and the row of blossoming plants in front, might have looked out on a Rotterdam canal, but Hiram did not know this—to him it was just "Drina's way." The old, blue china ranged on the dresser gave him a pleasant glow; he remembered the day he brought it back from Troy. She had seen it there in a store window, and hung over it fondly because it matched some they used to have at home. He wouldn't let her know how much it cost. Drina was careful, if she was young. And she was never one to sit and fold her hands; every chair and chest in the room, every pot and pan that hung against the wall, shone as if polished. There at the corner of the chimney was her spinning-wheel. The Hoosick women had mostly put theirs up in the garret, to moulder there with other outworn household gods. But Drina tossed her head contemptuously at "store yarn," and sat spinning in the long winter evenings by the firelight, as her grandmothers had spun before her.

Her husband seemed to see the little figure in the blue gown. The whir of the wheel mingled with the roaring of the brook. "It's all just as she wanted it," he repeated. "I've took good care of her. An' I'll take care of her yet!" he muttered between his set teeth, "for all I've got to leave her!" He stretched his long arm out of the bed as if reaching forth from some abyss.

The door opened suddenly; a young woman stood on the threshold, outlined against a soft white cloud, just flecked with green.

"Look at the cherry tree, Hiram!" she cried, stepping in and throwing the door wide. "It's all come out to-day. Ain't it pretty?"

"Yes," said her husband, "it's blowin' full as ever I see it. Why don't you pick some?"

"I guess I will," she answered, "if you don't care. There'll be more cherries than I can use for cordial, an' that's all these wild ones are good for, anyway."

She stepped back, and in a minute reappeared, her arm full of the delicate white wreaths.

"My, ain't they pretty!" she exclaimed, lifting down a blue pitcher from the dresser shelf, "I always did love bloomies!"

A rasping cough shook the sick man; she threw down the flower and hurried to him. "You're cold!" she declared reproachfully. She drew



Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

SHE REAPPEARED, HER ARM FULL OF WHITE WREATHS.

up the covers, and then dropping to her knees in front of the hearth blew the smoldering fire until it glowed, and fed it with dry branches that crackled as they caught the flame.

"I oughtn't to have stayed out to the barn so long," she went on, "but the red calf was so cunning! Rans was trying to teach her to drink out of the pail. He couldn't make it out; she just bunted him. Did you hear us laughing?" She laughed, recalling it—a low, gurgling laugh.

"Yes, I heard you," said Hiram.

"I guess it'll have to wait for you to get out and see to it," she continued. "The 'ain't any one else got your way with dumb beasts. Seems sometimes as if they was lonesome for you, an' was tryin' to ask me why you didn't come." She was hanging the kettle over the fire, which had burst into riotous blaze and cast ruddy gleams on the white curtains, the big bunch of cherry blossoms and Drina's braids of yellow hair. "I'm goin' to make you a cup of tea," she announced.

"Is Rans out there still?" her husband asked.

"Yes, I guess so; I haven't heard him bring the milk into the shed. Why?" she added.

"I wish't you'd go an' ask him to come in here," he said, hoarsely.

She went at once, and, left alone, he began to speak aloud, flinging out his words defiantly as if at some unseen disputant: "I've got to do it!" he contended. "It's best! If I should say anythin' to her first, she'd say no. She wouldn't hear to it. But I won't try to do it behind her back—it wouldn't be fair. An' I've got to do it!" he reiterated. "The 'ain't no one else."

He turned his face to the window and watched until Drina and Rans came into sight on the grass-bordered path leading from the barn. She stepped briskly on ahead, in the rosy afterglow of sunset, her blue gown fluttering in the breeze. "She looks like a girl," he thought with a jealous pang. When they reached the bars in the pasture fence Rans took them down, all but the last one; she sprang over lightly and they came on together, side by side.

"He's big," Hiram whispered, watching them. "I wouldn't 'a' wanted her to marry a little whipper-snapper"—he measured his own six feet unconsciously—"an' he's strong, an' he can't be more than thirty. He'll likely live a long time." He groaned and turned sharply away from the window, closing his eyes.

He was lying quite still when they came in. "Perhaps he's fell asleep," said his wife, approaching softly.

"No, I ain't asleep," he said. "Rans," he added, "I've got somethin' I want to say to you."

Rans made no answer, but hitched his chair nearer the bed and fixed his narrow, near-set, dark eyes on the sick man. Drina stepped half-way to the fire and stood listening.

"I'm goin' to die," said Hiram, slowly.

Rans thought it probable, no doubt, for he made no answer, only shuffled his feet a little on the bare floor and waited. Drina started forward, but, meeting her husband's eyes, which seemed to look at her and yet not see her, she sank frightened into the nearest seat and waited, too.

"I'm goin' to die," Hiram repeated, "an' my wife is goin' to be left alone. She ain't any kith nor kin; an' I ain't any either 't I'd trust her to. She ain't fit to be left alone; she's allays had some one to take care of her; first old man Van Dieman an' then me."

Drina's head dropped and she gave a frightened sob, but Hiram went on in the same strained, steady tone:

"She'll have this house an' farm, an' all the live stock, an' every penny I have in the bank. Such bein' the case, of course, she'll marry ag'in. I know how many raskills the 'is in the world that'd like nothin' better'n to get hold of a farm like this, an' trade it off for drink or cussedness—let alone breakin' her heart!" He had raised his voice angrily, as if it were a relief to him, or, perhaps, to drown the sound of Drina's weeping. "An' layin' here," he went on more gently, "I've made up my mind that I'd have it settled before I go. You can trust me, can't you, Drina?" he asked, but without looking toward her: "you allays have."

"Yes, Hiram," she stammered, between her sobs.

"I've thought it all over careful," he resumed, "an' I believe, Rans, you'd be the best of any one I know. I've allays found you honest an' keepin' of your word. An' the farms lyin' so close to each other would make it seem nat'ral. I allays thought the two south medders ought to be j'ined, then the brook could water 'em both." He waited, catching his breath.

"Yes," Rans said, nodding his head, "the course could be changed a little at the bend by the stone wall; the's a fall there." He stopped, but Hiram had turned from him abruptly, and lay with his eyes fixed on the fast darkening window. He seemed to have accepted the young man's answer as consent. Neither of the men had looked at the woman, who seemed withdrawn into a world apart where she sat silent but for an occasional sob that shook her averted shoulders.

"Well," said Rans, at last rising in some embarrassment, "I guess I'd better be goin'."

Hiram nodded. "Drina!" he called quickly.

The young man started and cast a searching glance at the woman as she faced her husband.

"Drina," Hiram said, "will you go an' show Rans where I want him to begin to break up the pasture to-morrow? You know where it is."

She made no answer, but rose and led the way. As the door closed on them, Hiram threw up his arms and groaned aloud. "It's most' more than I can bear," he gasped. "I thought I could, but I dunno as I can." His thick grizzled hair was matted on his temples, where the sweat stood in drops; his fingers worked nervously. "He's lookin' at her now to see how he likes her—I see him just now! Lookin' at her!" He strained forward, listening. He could hear their voices faintly; they were on the stoop still.

"If he dared!" he thought. "Yes, Drina!" he cried in a hoarse whisper, "I'm comin'!" He half rose and then sank back and turned his face resolutely to the wall. "It's my own doin'," he whispered fiercely, "an', by God, I'll stan' by it!"

Outside Drina stood flushed and wrathful on the lower step of the stoop; the light of the moon just climbing over the hill caught the tears that still trembled on her lashes. Watching her under lowered eyelids, Rans said to himself that she was pretty, prettier than he had ever thought her, but there was no denying that she was in a rage. He reached up for some blossoms of the cherry-tree, picked them, and threw them away. "You needn't be so hard on a fellow," he grumbled, "I was only just sayin' what he said," he nodded toward the house.

"Never you mind what he said; you've no right to say what he says," she blazed. "He can say what he likes. He's took care of me all my life—long before grandfather died. I'm his little girl—I guess I'll always be his little girl to him, no matter how old I get to be." Her voice softened, but it grew hard again as it met Rans's gaze. "You ought to have known better," she said resentfully.

"Well, there ain't any harm done," he answered; "of course, you've got the say-so, only you were so quiet in there."

"He was doin' it for me," she faltered.

"Yes, yes," he broke in, afraid she was going to cry again. "I s'pose you don't want to go an' show me where that piece of pasture is."

"You know well enough where it is," she retorted, "an' you needn't stop to look at the meadow again, either; you'll never have a chance to change the course of that brook!"

"Dang it all! who'd 'a' thought she was such a little vixen? I guess I ain't losin' much," he muttered, walking off briskly, as she turned and went into the house.

It had seemed a long time to Hiram, but he did not look up as she entered. She went to the fire, set one foot on the andirons and stood gazing into the glowing bed of coals. He turned his head stealthily to watch her; the red light caught the little curls that the wind had blown about her ears and turned them to gold. He wanted to see her face, and impatience at last overcame his dread of speaking. "Well?" he said painfully, wetting his lips with his tongue, "did Rans look at the south medder to see how the brook runs?"

"Yes," she answered, resentment in her voice.

He frowned, his long arm stiffened as it lay stretched across the bed.

"Of course, he looked at it," he muttered. "The man ain't born that wouldn't like to own that medder; every stump pulled, and the spring a-bubblin' up in the midst of the vi'lets an' the strawberry blows—" He paused, smiling vaguely; then he looked at his wife and the smile faded. "He's young and strong," he went on, following his thought; "he's a worker; he can keep it up a good many years yet. He's a good-lookin' young feller, Drina," he added, hesitating.

"You hadn't ought to talk so!" she burst out, piteously.

"I thought you'd see how I meant it, Drina," he said, speaking slowly, his emotion wrung from him word by word. "I've allays took as good care of you as I knew how; I ain't been much use for anythin' else, perhaps, an old feller like me; but I've allays took good care of you, an' seems as if I couldn't leave you 'thout knowin'—how 'twas goin' to be. An' Rans is about the best the 'is."

"I don't care," she broke in, vehemently, her face still averted.

"You don't care?" he questioned anxiously, "don't care for what?"

"I don't care anythin' about Rans Creyton! I don't care about bein' took care of! I don't care about the farm!" and, turning her tear-stained face upon him, she crossed the room, and, falling upon her knees beside the bed, buried her head in the folds of the bedclothes.

This was a new Drina; Hiram had never seen her like this. It stirred his blood, yet he went on in the same carefully steadied tone. His hands, stretched rigidly in front of him, trembled a little.

"But you want to see the farm kep' up, Drina," he insisted gently, "an' Rans 'd do it. He comes from the same kind of folks as yours, too; he's a Van Rensselaer on his mother's side. Most every one likes him," he urged.

"They don't like him to the barn," she broke in—"Old Sukey, an' Dandy, an' True—an' I guess they know better than folks, p'rhaps."

(Continued on page 546.)

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## VICTORY.

(Continued from page 544.)

But, there!" she added scornfully, "what's it to me whether every one likes him or not?"

"P'raps there's some one else you'd like better'n Rans," her husband stammered. "Speak up, Drina, it's all right. You ain't afraid of me. 'Twouldn't be anythin' but nat'ral, the Lord knows!" he added, with a sigh.

Drina raised her head, and throwing it back looked him straight in the eye. "You hadn't ought to say such things to me, Hiram Fenner!" she flamed, "you haven't any right! Oh! can't you understand?" she wailed, breaking down, "I don't want any one—never! I don't want the farm. O Hiram! Hiram! if you'd only just—" she broke off, caught in a storm of tears.

"Only just—what?" he whispered, lifting his head and bending forward to catch her words.

"Only just get well!" she panted between her sobs.

"You want me so much? You want me, Drina?" he stammered, his hand crept toward her and touched her timidly. She took it in both hers and laid it under her wet and burning cheek.

"You want me to get well? You won't have no one else!" he cried, his voice rising triumphant. He lifted his arm, clinching his sinewy hand. "You want me to get well, Drina? Then, by Heaven, I will!"

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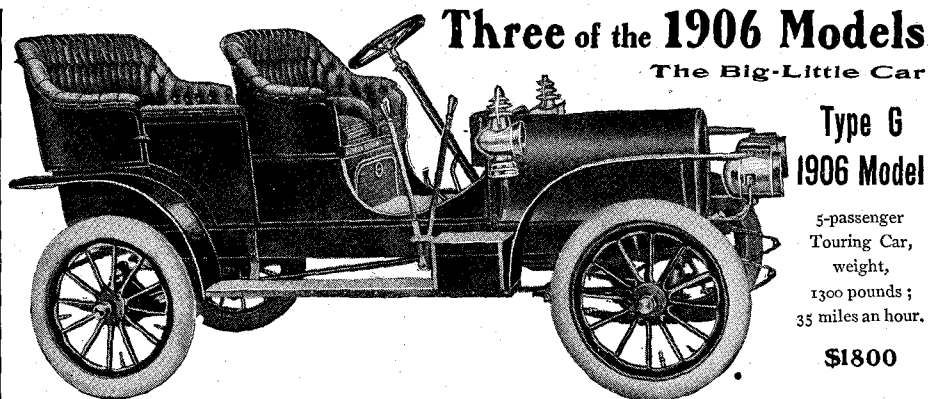
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Flies low—flies low—  
Unto the roofs wherein desires remain  
And earthly lusts, like slow-fed embers, glow,  
Nor skies beyond gray clouds aspire to know.  
My soul, like wheeling swallows in the rain.

My soul, like swallows, builds her nest and bides  
Under low eaves,  
Within whose shelter, guarding, love resides  
And, careful, tender fledglings broods and feeds—  
Changelings, that flesh by fettered spirit breeds—  
My soul, like swallows, builds her nest and bides.

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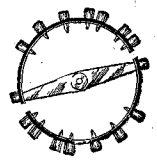
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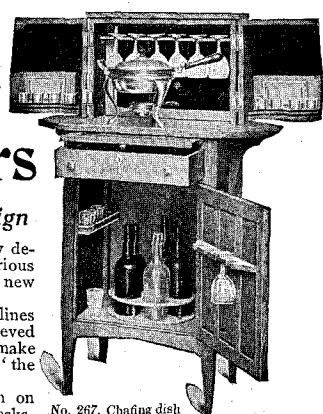
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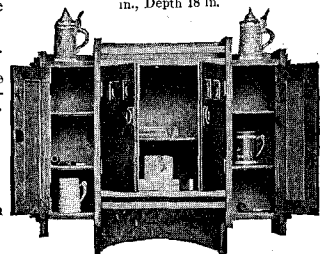
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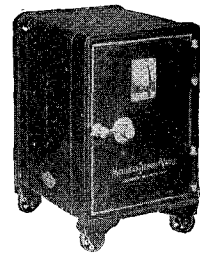
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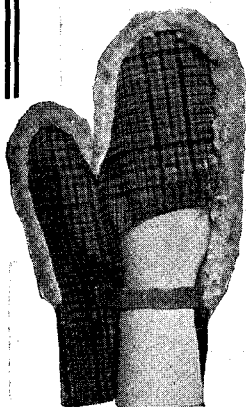
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My soul, like restless swallows, knows her wings,  
Hears the air cry—  
The wide free air, where, higher, the lark sings,  
And ever bends to lure her to the blue sky,  
And ever call the clouds that idle by.  
My soul, like restless swallows, knows her wings.  
—From *The Critic*.

### The Call of the Open Sea.

BY DAISY RINEHART.

I'm tired of sailing my little boat  
Far inside of the harbor bar;  
I want to be out where the big ships float—  
Out on the deep where the Great Ones are!

I can't be ever content to bide  
Where only ripples come and go;  
I must mount the crests of the waves outside,  
And breathless plunge to the trough below.

And should my frail craft prove too slight  
For storms that sweep those wide seas o'er,  
Better go down in the stirring fight  
Than drowse to death by the sheltered shore!  
—From *Munsey's Magazine* (October).

### The Killer.

BY EDWIN L. SARIN.

A thousand miles, from east to west,  
I journeyed, on relentless quest.

I met him in the solitude  
As he his shaggy way pursued.

He swung his head in dazed surprise;  
My bullet crashed betwixt his eyes.

I took from him his great domain,  
Connecting turquoise sky with plain.

Aye, cañon, crest, and piñon shade;  
The bouldered pass, the valleyed glade;—

All this from his possession tore,  
And set my heel, a conqueror!

I stripped his skin for my renown,  
Before my fireplace laid it down.

Within four narrow walls 'tis spread,  
That eye may gloat and foot may tread.

A hero I, in wide belief;  
I know that I am but a thief.

—From *Lippincott's Magazine* (October).

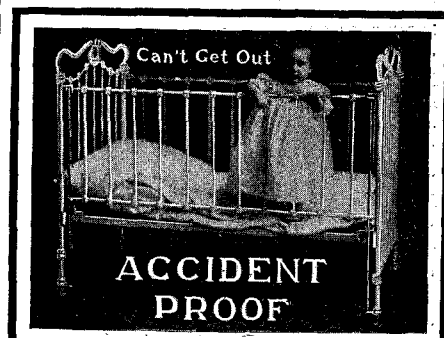
### Music in Darkness.

(Adele aus der Ohe.)

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

At the dim end of day  
I heard the great musician play:  
Saw her white hands now slow, now swiftly pass;  
Where gleamed the polished wood, as in a glass  
The shadow hands repeating every motion.  
Then did I voyage forth on music's ocean,  
Visiting many a sad or joyful shore  
Where storming breakers roar,  
Or singing birds make music so intense—  
So intimate of happiness or sorrow—  
I scarce could courage borrow  
To hear those strains; well-nigh I hurried thence  
To escape the intolerable weight  
That on my spirit fell when sobbed the music: late,  
too late, too late,  
While slow withdrew the light  
And on the lyric tide came in the night.

So grew the dark, enshrouding all the room  
In a melodious gloom,  
Her face growing viewless; line by line  
That swaying form did momentarily decline  
And was in darkness lost.



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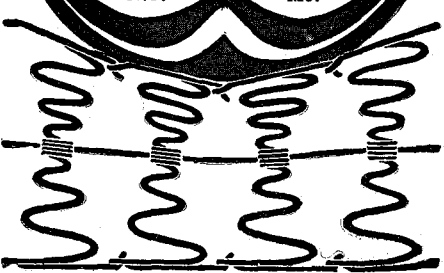
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Then white hands ghostly turned, tho still they tost  
From tone to tone; pauseless and sure as if in perfect  
light,  
v' blind, instinctive, most miraculous sight,  
C they sounded in that world of night.

III

At, dearest one, was this thy thought, as mine.  
As still the music stayed?  
"So shall the loved ones fade—  
Feature by feature, line on lovely line.  
For all our love, alas!  
From twilight into darkness shall they pass.  
We in that dark shall see them never more,  
But from our spirits they shall not be banished,  
For on and on shall the sweet music pour  
That was the soul of them, the loved, the vanished;  
And we, who listen, shall not lose them quite  
In that mysterious night."

—From "In The Heights."

### The Lost One.

BY CHARLOTTE WILSON.

There are so many kinds of me,  
Indeed, I can not say  
Just which of many I shall be  
On any given day.

Whence are they—princess, witch, or nun?  
I know not; this I know:  
The gravest, gentlest, simplest one  
Was buried long ago.

There, by his hand all covered o'er,  
It slumbers, as is fit;  
And nothing tells the name it bore  
Or marks the place of it.

But all the other kinds of me  
They know, and turn aside,  
And check their laughter soberly  
Above the one that died.  
—From *Lippincott's Magazine* (October).

### The Other-Worldling.

BY ETHEL ASHTON.

Beyond the forms and the faces I see ineffable things,  
Above the cry of the children I hear the beating of  
wings;  
Gracing the graves of the weary are blossoms that  
never were blown,  
And over the whole of Knowledge stands all that shall  
yet be known.

The City is not my prison—the world can not stay me  
there;  
For whole wide earth and its beauty there's beauty be-  
yond compare.  
The wealth of the wind-blown music, the gold of the  
sun are mine.  
In light of the light men see not—in sight of the things  
divine.

For truer than all that is written is all that has not  
been told.  
The yet unlied and unliving are truer than all the old.  
The fairest is still the furthest; the life that has yet to  
be  
Holds ever the Past and Present—itsself the soul of the  
three.  
—From *The Outlook* (London)

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## The Old Porch.

BY LLOYD MIFFLIN.

The south-wind touched the poplar leaves  
And turned their silver to the sun;  
It bent the bearded harvest sheaves  
And swayed the wildings by the run;

And as it blew, the rocking-chairs  
Coquetted gently to and fro,  
As if prim ladies, with their airs,  
Were rocking still as long ago.

—From "The Fleeing Nymph," and Other Verse.

## Reproachful Ghosts.

BY LLOYD MIFFLIN.

As glittering galleons, scornful of the shore,  
Bound for the Fortunate Isles with favoring breeze,  
Sink ere they reach their goal, and evermore  
Phantom the dim mid seas:

So, for the ports unknown, at lift of sun,  
We sail afar with flaunting pennon high;  
Life whelms us, and the ghosts of deeds undone  
Stalk in our evening sky.

—From "The Fleeing Nymph," and Other Verse.

## The Flight

BY LLOYD MIFFLIN.

Upon a cloud among the stars we stood;  
The angel raised his hand, and looked, and said,  
"Which world of all yon starry myriad  
Shall we make wing to?" The still solitude  
Became a harp whereon his voice and mood  
Made spherul music round his haloed head.  
I spake—for then I had not long been dead:  
"Let me look round upon the vasts, and brood  
A moment on these orbs ere I decide. . . .  
What is yon lower star that beauteous shines,  
And with soft splendor now incarnadines  
Our wings?—There would I go, and there abide."  
Then he, as one who some child's thought divines,  
"That is the world where yesternight you died."

—From "Collected Sonnets."

## The Conqueror.

BY L. H. HAMMOND.

Drunken with victory, their hordes surge by;  
Prone with the dead am I; but through the smoke  
Glimmers the face of Truth, for whose dear sake  
I fight, or die, or wear the captive's yoke.

—From Harper's Magazine (October).

## There Lies a Way.

BY ARTHUR STRINGER.

O mountain stream that knewest not the Sea  
Nor whence so strangely born, nor whither bound,  
Afar there lay thy destined Home for thee  
Who once so feebly turned, so wayward wound!

O highland Hope, so dim to heart and eye—  
So dark the paths between the plain and star—  
There lies a way, it matters not how high  
The mountain spring, the waiting Sea, how far!

—From Everybody's Magazine (October).

## Song of the Out-of-Doors.

BY HERBERT BASHFORD.

Come with me, O you world-weary, to the haunts of  
thrush and veery,  
To the cedar's dim cathedral and the palace of the  
pine;  
Let the soul within you capture something of the wild  
wood rapture,  
Something of the epic passion of that harmony  
divine!  
Down the pathway let us follow through the hemlocks  
to the hollow,  
To the woven, vine-wound thickets in the twilight  
vague and old,  
While the streamlet winding after is a trail of silver  
laughter,  
And the boughs above hint softly of the melodies they  
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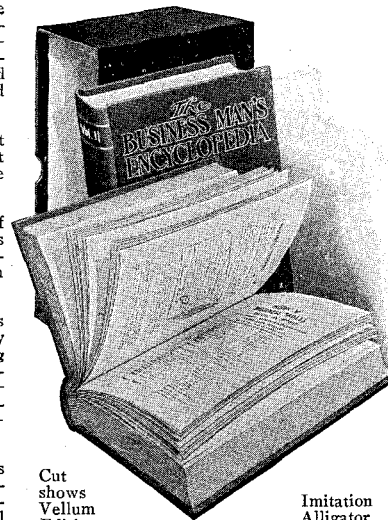
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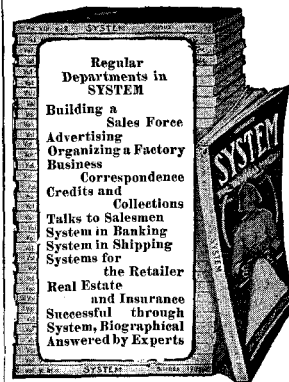
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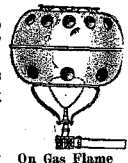
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Through the forest, never caring what the way our feet are faring,  
We shall hear the wild bird's revel in the labyrinth of Tune,  
And on mossy carpets tarry in His temples cool and airy,  
Hung with silence and the splendid, amber tapestry of noon.  
Leave the hard heart of the city with its poverty of pity,  
Leave the folly and the fashion wearing out the faith of men,  
Breathe the breath of life blown over upland meadows white with clover,  
And with childhood's clearer vision see the face of God again!

—From the *October Cosmopolitan*.

### Comrades.

By LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

I rose up when the battle was dead,  
I, the most wounded man of us all!  
From the slain that fell to the living that fled,  
Over the waste one name I call.

Thou whose strength was an oak that branched,  
Thou whose voice was a fire that burned,  
Thine the face that the fighting blanched,  
Thine the heart that the tumult turned!

Had I, beloved, when swords swept measure,  
Had I but reached thee, and slain thee then:  
Then in thy death had my soul found pleasure,  
Counting thee dead as a man with men.

Then with the peace, when the fight was ended,  
Men would have asked, and I would have said,  
"Yonder he lies whom once I befriended,  
Sharing his rest in the ranks of the dead."

Ghosts of the riders, ghosts of the ridden,  
Here keep tryst for the loves that died;  
Thou alone of all loves art hidden,  
Never again to be near my side.

Here, beloved, when the fight has slackened,  
I rise up, and a sword is mine!  
Over the mounds with dead men blackened,  
Ever my soul makes haste for thine.

Thou thou lurk in the caverns beneath,  
Thou thou crouch by the moaning sea,  
I am a sword that leaps to its sheath,  
Never at rest till I find out thee!

Oh, poor soul, all the night unstanched,  
Poor heart, couched in a shameful breast,  
Thou, whose face at the fighting blanched,  
Out of the battle I bring thee—rest.

—From *Harper's Magazine* (October).

### Wander Song.

By HORATIO WINSLOW.

Faith! It was dawning of yesterday,  
And soft in the cool of the sheets I lay;  
And I'd clean forgot how I once went free,  
When a little bird came and sang to me.

Short was the song and of scanty art,  
But it brought the red blood back to my heart;  
And 'twas never a hymn nor a true-love ode  
But the Song—the Song of the Dusty Road.

I've bartered my sheets for a star-lit bed;  
I've traded my meat for a crust of bread;  
I've changed my book for a sapling cane,  
And I'm off to the end of the world again.

—From *McClure's Magazine* (October).

### The Return.

By CHARLOTTE WILSON.

And so at last I trod the ways  
I once had found so fair,  
To find the rose of memory  
Had drooped and faded there.

**SALESMEN.** Men of education who are ambitious to make money wanted to represent us in the sale of the Standard Dictionary. College men and men trained for professional life preferred. Exclusive territory and liberal contract. Address Department "S," FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, City.

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### What the Real Jiu-Jitsu Is

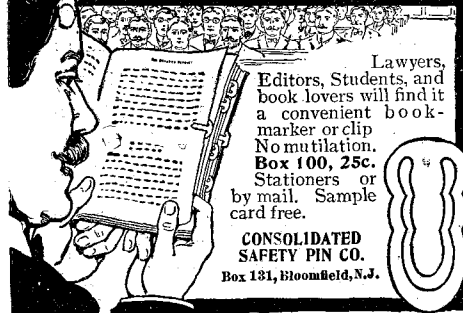
The art of Jiu-Jitsu as taught by Mr. Yabe is the method of physical training, and the system of offence and defence, used by the Imperial Japanese soldiers for thousands of years. Much of the efficiency of this method is due to a number of simple but easy tricks, by which an assailant can be overcome.

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If you wish to learn the art of self-defence; if you wish to know the tricks and secrets which will enable you to overcome anyone; if you wish to know the system which has made the Japanese the hardest, strongest, bravest and toughest people in the world, notwithstanding their small size; if you wish to enjoy perfect health and to indulge in fascinating exercises that make you strong and vigorous; Write to-day for Mr. Yabe's free lesson and full particulars of the art of Jiu-Jitsu.

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Noon, on the strange-familiar ways;  
Dust, and the common things:  
Until, at last, the day spread out  
For flight its lovely wings,

And let their golden shadows fall  
Across the fields I knew,  
And then the sudden splendor came  
As it was wont to do.

Like the old smile across a face  
Whose early charm is spent,  
That light of unforgetten days  
Trembled,—and came,—and went!  
—From *Harper's Magazine* (October).

### The Childless.

BY EMERY POTTLE.

When the green tide of summer flows,  
She waits beside the frail pink rose,  
And looks with eyes of Paradise  
On the dear world that childhood knows.

The evening lilies, pale and sweet,  
Stay for an hour her little feet;  
Wistful she stands with pleading hands,  
Hands that my lips so yearn to greet.

When the white blooms of winter fall,  
She lingers by the garden wall,  
So small and still in the gray chill—  
O child, could you but hear my call!

When the great night falls full and deep,  
And all home-children lie asleep,  
Could she but rest upon my breast—  
O child, what wondrous watch I'd keep!  
—From *Everybody's Magazine* (October).

### PERSONAL.

#### Elbert Hubbard on Marshall P. Wilder.

Marshall P. Wilder, the diminutive entertainer who has amused and delighted public audiences throughout England and America, tho over forty years of age, is no more than four feet high. He is a hunchback, and is not in the least sensitive about it. Elbert Hubbard in a late issue of *The Little Philistine*, says:

"Some folks feel sorry for Marshall Wilder—I don't. It is heart and brain that counts, not body. When you weigh Marshall, he will not be found wanting anything that belongs to you. And, if you please, weigh him Troy, not Avoirdupois.

"The first time Marshall arrived here, he came up to me and said in a James-Whitcomb-Riley voice, 'Pa couldn't come, and so he sent me!'

"No visitor in the Roycroft Shop ever captured the hearts of our girls and boys like Marshall. Love just flows to that rogue. I use the word rogue advisedly. A woman from Buffalo came to see us with a fat friend, and as they walked through the book-bindery they spied Marshall perched on a high stool intently at work tooling a book. The Buffalo lady looked at him, had another look, and turning to her friend whispered in a stage voice, 'I always heard they hired a lot of disreputable people here—just look at that face—there is crime written all over it.'

"One visitor with a turn for economics, going through the place with a straight-edge and note-book, stepped up to Marshall and asked him what wages he got. 'A dollar a month and board—such as it is!' was the lugubrious reply. Then he got the man's large furry ear and poured into it the worst call-down the shop ever got. Marshall told the man that I had kidnapped him from his parents and kept him and many others in peonage. In fact that as a kidnapper I beat Colonel Crowe of Omaha, and those Turkish patrols who captured Ellen Stone and regretted it when it was daylight, were not in it with me. He declared that I corralled hoboes, scrubbed them with sapolio and threatened to kill them if they did not make beautiful jimcracks roycroftie—in fact I had everybody scared stiff, so they just had to get busy, and if a fellow did not take the proper amount of joy in his work I would kick him all over the place.

"The worst of it was, the man took Marshall's tale of woe seriously, and went away and printed it. I

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No. 19 O.—This extremely stylish coat is made of an excellent quality of Kersey, cut the extreme stylish 42-inch length and is made with the popular box-back with tailor-stitched straps down the back. Handsome shawl collar of fine nutria beaver fur giving that rich, comfortable appearance to the garment. Plaited full sleeves with cuffs, double-breasted front and two roomy patch pockets at sides. Yoke lined with heavy satin. Colors, black or castor only. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Never before was a garment of this quality and style offered for the price. **\$10.75**



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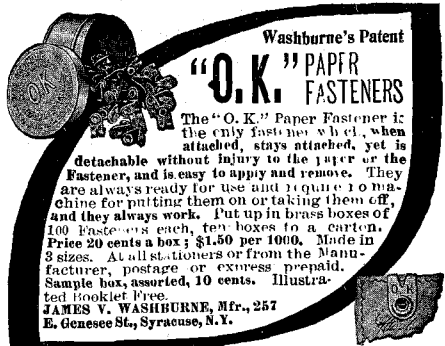


No. 19 F.—This most attractive coat is made of a good quality of chevrot, cut full 42 inches long, the extreme stylish length for this season. Has the new popular collarless effect, with tailor-stitched outline, fancy-shaped yoke and also fancy cuffs, all of which are handsomely piped with velvet to match. Double-breasted front, close-fitting back and plaid sleeves. Metal button trimming. The yoke and sleeves are lined with satin serge. Colors, black, navy blue or brown. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. We offer these coats as long as our limited quantity will last at the **\$5.95** extreme low price of . . . . .

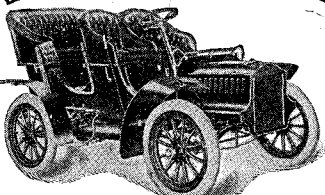
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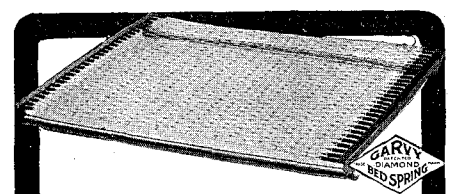


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was justly put out and had a very plain talk with the little man in the woodshed. And all he would say was, 'How about you and Paul Bartlett taking me into a dining-car, tying a napkin under my chin, lifting me up into a high chair and ordering the waiter to give me a bowl of bread and milk, while you two sat opposite and ordered fried chicken and everything on the bill of fare for yourselves!'

"That was the time I took the little man to New York with me on a half-rate ticket. Marsh and I are the same age. The conductor came around and I handed him the tickets. He looked at me and looked at Marsh and then said, 'How old is your son, Colonel Littlejohns?'

"He's seven all right!' I answered and gazed out of the window indifferently, settling myself for a nap.

"He needs a shave,' said the conductor as he punched the ticket and started on.

"When we got nearly to New York I stopped the conductor as he walked through and asked, 'If you thought the little fellow was over-age why didn't you ask me to pay full fare for him?'

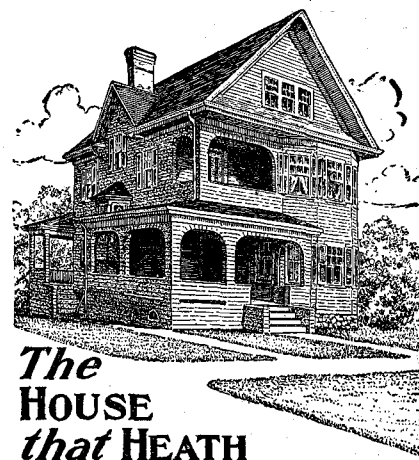
"Well,' he said, 'it was like this,—I thought that any one who had as much assurance as you two have, should be rewarded.'

**The Kaiser as Cupid.**—In addition to the many other accomplishments of Germany's Emperor, the New York *Tribune* has discovered that he can play the rôle of cupid. *The Tribune* recently told this story of how he won a rich bride for his favorite aide-de-camp, who, since the time of this incident, has fallen from grace:

"Count Hulsén Haeseler, who must not be confused with Field Marshal Count Haeseler, a very much older man, can boast of being about the only man for whom the Kaiser has ever played the rôle of Cupid. Some fifteen years ago young Hulsén, who was merely a good looking major at the time and one of the officers in waiting on the Emperor, found himself head over ears in love with the beautiful Mlle. Hildegard von Lucadou, a daughter of the general of that name and one of the greatest heiresses in Germany. The major, who had little beyond his pay, his father being the director-general of the royal theaters, found that his suit was displeasing to the parents of the object of his worship, and after due encouragement by the Emperor, made a clean breast to him of the whole affair. The Kaiser thereupon took upon himself to secure the consent of General and Mme. von Lucadou, and one day drove to their house quite alone, but in full-dress uniform, bearing a huge bouquet. This he presented to Mme. von Lucadou, at the same time making a formal request for the hand of the daughter of the general and herself for his favorite adjutant, Major von Hulsén. It is scarcely necessary to say that this step on the part of the Kaiser removed all obstacles. For not only were the girl's parents afraid of giving offense to their sovereign, but they likewise realized that an officer whose cause the Kaiser championed to such a degree was naturally destined to a brilliant career."

**Traits of Judge Peckham.**—Wheeler H. Peckham, who died in New York on September 27, was one of the foremost jurists of the Metropolis, and a brother of Justice Rufus Peckham of the United States Supreme Court. As president of the City Club for several years Mr. Peckham was active in urging municipal reforms, and it was partly through his influence that the Citizens' Union had its beginning. The following is taken from the New York papers:

"Mr. Peckham first came into public prominence in the prosecution of the Tweed ring, although some years before that he had gained the confidence of the New York bar. He was employed at first with General Barlow by the Citizens' Committee of Seventy, and afterward, toward the close of 1871, he was retained by Charles O'Connor to assist in the prosecution of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and other indicted members of the ring. He appeared in all the proceedings, beginning with the bringing of the action and the obtaining of the orders of arrest. He received much public commendation for the masterly way in which he handled the cases, and his persistence aroused favor-



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My cigars appeal to fastidious people such as yourself. They appeal to judges of good tobacco. I make many different grades, all shapes and of every degree of strength.

A particularly satisfactory cigar is my

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Size, full 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long.

This cigar is of the quality usually sold for 15 cents straight. The filler is pure Havana, Vuelta wrapper. I use no flavored, drugged or doctored tobacco—just a perfect blend of pure long leaf. You don't have to take my word for it.

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able comment throughout the State. He brought about the compromise in the case of Woodward, besides personally appearing in the civil suits against Tweed and Sweeney.

"None who lived in this city at the time and took an interest in public affairs can have forgotten the memorable evening of October 23, 1893, when Cooper Union was filled with an audience the equal of which has seldom been seen within its doors. The Bar Association had called the meeting to protest against Maynard, and Mr. Peckham was the principal speaker. Always an orator of remarkable power, he rose on that occasion to the highest point of eloquence.

"The enthusiasm of the audience was boundless when he cried out:

"If Maynard is elected, it will mean that elections are not hereafter to be decided by popular vote, ascertained in the manner provided by law, but by the skill of the knave and the fraud of the cheat, and next thereafter by the man who commands the greatest physical force."

"In his last years he spoke to his intimate friends as if he regarded the situation in this community as almost hopeless. This view had perhaps something to do with his change of residence, which disqualified him as a voter in this city and State. However, he took an interest in the fusion campaigns of 1901 and 1903. What he thought of the situation this year could not be learned last night, as he has kept much to himself during the last few months.

"While never placed before the public in any conspicuous part, his practise being exclusively civil, Mr. Peckham had the reputation of being one of the most learned members of the bar. For years he was associated in a bond of closest friendship with such men as John E. Parsons, Everett P. Wheeler and George McCulloch Miller. His clients were mostly found among the large railroad corporations."

**The Story that Ended the War.**—The important part played by President Roosevelt in the peace negotiations between Japan and Russia, declares *The Saturday Evening Post*, "was doubtless materially assisted by a homely story which he related to Baron Komura and Minister Takahira on the occasion of their call at Oyster Bay, shortly before the beginning of the peace conference at Portsmouth." *The Post* does not tell on what authority the story is published, but we give it here for what it is worth:

"Baron Komura having outlined the terms which Japan was prepared to demand, the President strongly advised him to omit the article calling on Russia to defray the cost of the war. The pros and cons were discussed for some time and finally Baron Komura said that Russia must reimburse Japan in some manner, and if she did not Japan could and would annihilate Linevitch's army.

"I regard that as possible, even probable," replied the President. "But what will it cost Japan to do so? The situation reminds me of an incident which occurred during my early experience in the West. I was riding across the plains in a railway train when a powerful bull placed himself squarely between the rails and defied the oncoming locomotive. Now, the engineer could have accepted the challenge and he would doubtless have annihilated that irate bull. But he didn't. No, he stopped the train and, with the aid of the train crew, drove the animal off the track. Why? Because of the possible damage which might have been done the train had he run over the bull. It might have derailed the locomotive."

"When the President had concluded, the Japanese envoys asked several questions regarding the possible fate of a train which attempted to run down a bull, and in their semiofficial correspondence with the President, during the conference, the story was referred to by Baron Komura several times.

"Apparently the philosophy of the anecdote did not appeal to the senior Japanese envoy, but it is a matter of history that the detailed account of the plenipotentiaries' conversation with the President, which they cabled to Tokyo, contained the bull story, and subsequent events seem to indicate that the moral of the tale was not lost on Marquis Ito and on the Emperor of Japan. Who knows what effect this homely illustration of a very practical diplomacy may have had on the fate of two great nations?"

12

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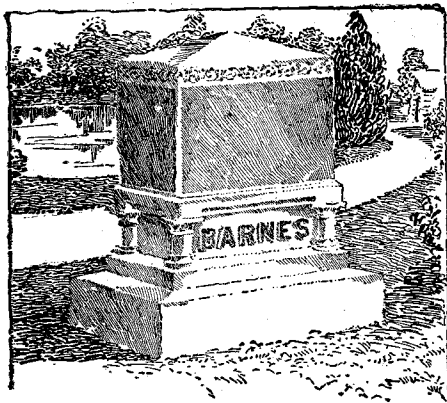


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**A Vast Transaction.**—Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States, and Ellis H. Roberts, his predecessor, recently completed the biggest financial transaction in the history of the world. Mr. Treat, who nominally succeeded Mr. Roberts in office on July 1, was not authoritatively the keeper of the cash in the Treasury until it had been shown officially that all the money which Mr. Roberts reported to be on hand on the day of his resignation was actually there. On September 20 Mr. Treat signed a receipt for \$1,259,598,278.58%, which was delivered into his keeping, after two months and a half had been spent in counting it. Not a cent's variation in the amount reported on hand by ex-Treasurer Roberts was discovered. Mr. Treat says of the transaction:

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**Perfectly Safe.**—Miss Oldham awoke in the middle of the night and found a burglar ransacking her trunk. She did not scream, but looking him square in the eye, she pointed to the door and said: "Leave me at once, sir!"

"Oh, that's all right, madam," said the burglar, as he backed toward the door, "I had no intention of taking you."—*Chicago News.*

**Peculiarities.**—"You must find that impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times, Mr. Briggs?"

"Oh, n-no; everybody has his little peculiarity. Stammering is m-m-mine; what is y-yours?"

"Well, really, I am not aware that I have any."

"D-do you stir y-your tea with your right hand?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"W-well, that is y-your peculiarity; most p-people u-use a t-teaspoon."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Merely a Question of Appearance.**—FAIR PASSENGER: "What's the matter, captain? You look quite worried."

CAPTAIN: "Fact is, madam, our rudder's broken."

FAIR PASSENGER: "Oh, never mind that—it's nearly always under water, and no one will notice it's gone."—*London Sketch.*

**A Safe Bet.**—MRS. JAWBACK: "Get right away from here, you nasty tramp, or I'll call my husband."

OLIVER MUDD: "G'wan! Yer husband aint to home."

MRS. JAWBACK: "How do you know?"

OLIVER MUDD: "Husbands of women like you never are to home, 'cept fer meals."—*Cleveland Leader.*

**Logic.**—THE ARGUMENTATIVE MAN: "But, my dear fellow, I tell you it's impossible for the moon to

## Vinol

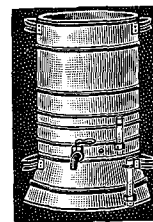
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be inhabited. When it is full it is all right, but when it wanes down to a little crescent, where the deuce would all the people go to?"—*Translated for "Tales" from Le Rire.*

**In the Banks.**—Governor Herrick, the Ohio Executive, was telling of a negro camp-meeting in Southern Tennessee the other day.

"A negro exhorter had just made a great speech," he said, "and when he got through he went down among the congregation and asked each one to come and jine de army of de Lord."

"One of the congregation, when this question was put to him, replied:

"I'se done joined."

"Whar'd you jine?" asked the exhorter.

"In de Baptist Church," was the answer.

"Why, chile," said the exhorter, "yoh ain't in de army; yoh's in de navy."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

**Zigzag Heredity.**—"Whom do your two little boys resemble, Mrs. Flitter?"

"Well, the homely boy looks like his father and acts like me; and the pretty one looks like me and acts like his father."—*Life.*

**A Troublesome Future.**—NURSE: "Bridget, come here and see a French baby born in Dublin."

BRIDGET: "Poor little darlint! It's a great perplexity you'll be to yourself, I'm thinkin', when you begin shpeakin'!"—*Punch.*

**Contrary Counsel.**—The church was packed, even the aisles lined with chairs. Just before the benediction the thoughtful clergyman, who loved order as he did the Gospel, thus admonished his hearers:

"In passing out, please remain seated until the ushers have removed the chairs from the aisles."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**A Quadruped.**—A little five-year-old boy was telling his three-year-old brother that "John the Baptist was an animal, a four-legged animal."

"Why, Willie," said his mother, "don't tell your little brother such stuff as that."

"Well, he was an animal with four legs, our Sunday-school Superintendent said he was," insisted Willie.

"Do you remember just what he said?" asked his mother.

"Yes, he said that John the Baptist was a four-runner."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**Guilty Consciences.**—The following advertisement recently appeared in a London morning paper:

THE PERSON who stole my umbrella last Sunday in St. Paul's Church is personally known to me, and unless he shall return it before twenty-four hours he will see his name printed in this same paper. Address X. Y., 10 High Street.

A dozen silk umbrellas were received by the advertiser the following day, each accompanied by a note of apology for the involuntary mistake.—*New York World.*

**The Candidate's Danger.**—CANDIDATE: "I want to kiss the baby."

MISS ANTIQUE: "Er—I'm the youngest of the family."—*New York Sun.*

**A New Interpretation.**—TIME—The Sabbath Day. THE ELDER: "Tammas, d'you ken the meanin' o' a work o' necessity?"

TAMMAS: "Ay fine that."

THE ELDER: "Wis shootin' that hare a work o' necessity?"

TAMMAS: "It wis that."

THE ELDER: "Hoo d'you mak' that oot?"

TAMMAS: "Weel, ye see, if I'd waitit till the morn, the hare w'uld hae been awa'!"—*Punch.*

**Cured Beyond all Doubt.**—DOCTOR: "When can you pay me my bill for curing you of 'insomnia'?"

PATIENT: "I don't know, 'doc'—I sleep so soundly now that my wife goes through my pockets most every night and takes everything."—*Life.*

**Johnny's Interpretation.**—Johnny was at the opera for the first time and the celebrated soprano was in the middle of her solo, when he said to his mother, referring to the conductor of the orchestra:

"A remarkably interesting story."—*Baltimore American.*

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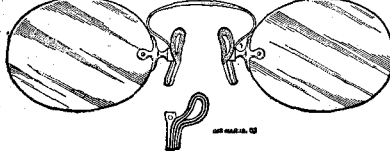
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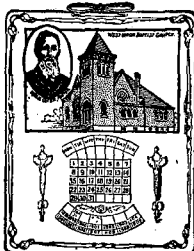


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"He is not hitting at her," replied his mother; "keep quiet."

"Well, then, what is she howling for?"—*New York Mail.*

**She Knew Him.**—ROWNS: "Of course, it was business that detained me last night."

Mrs. ROWNS: "Yes."

ROWNS: "Yes. You know I wouldn't deceive you."

Mrs. ROWNS: "No, George, you wouldn't deceive me, no matter what you said."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

**Engaged.**—A well-known evangelist is fond of telling how, at the close of one of his most stirring addresses, he approached a big-stolid-looking German in the congregation who had paid the closest attention to the discourse. Thinking that he had, perhaps, made some impression on the man, the evangelist said to him:

"Are you a Christian?"

"Nein—Sherman," was the reply.

"Oh, German? Well, would you not like to become a Christian and work for the Master?"

The man shook his head and said,—

"Nein, I have youst got a shob to drive an ice-wagon."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**Good Old Nurse.**—MRS. CALLAHAN: "Moike! Moike!! Wek up; ut's toime t' take y' insomnia midicine."—*Puck.*

**Such a Joke.**—A Baltimore physician boarded a crowded car in Charles Street. A woman was standing and a big German was sprawling over twice the seat area that was necessary to him. Indignantly the physician said to him:

"See here! Why don't you move a little so that this tired woman may have a seat?"

For a moment the German looked dazed. Then a broad smile spread over his countenance as he answered:

"Say, dot's a joke on you, all right! Dot's my wife!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

**Just a Test.**—"George," said she, "you have held a good many high positions at one time and another."

"Yes," said George, who had been married long enough to know that non-committalism is the best home policy.

"And I have heard it said that your success was due to the magnetism that drew men toward you."

"Um—!"

"Don't pretend to be bashful, now. And I was just wondering if you were magnetic enough to draw the tacks from that drawing-room carpet to-morrow morning before breakfast."—*Tit-Bits.*

**It Depends.**—"Papa, what's a man who runs an auto called?"

"It depends on whether he is being called by his employer or by the man he has just missed."—*Houston Post.*

**Insufficient Evidence.**—A man was being tried on the charge of selling impure whisky. The whisky was offered in evidence. Jury retired to try the evidence.

JUDGE (presently): "What is the verdict?"

FOREMAN OF THE THIRSTY JURY: "Your Honor, we want more evidence."—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

**A Giveaway.**—GUEST: "Ah, Mrs. Blank, I seldom get as good a dinner as this."

LITTLE JOHNNY: "Neither do we."—*New York Sun.*

**Apt, if Not Accurate.**—TEACHER (slightly shop worn): "Tommy, give me an illustration of the word 'vacuum.'"

TOMMY (little pitchers): "The way you're trying to ketch that young Billyuns chap."

TEACHER: "What!!!"

TOMMY: "Well, I heard ma say there was nothin' in it."—*Baltimore American.*

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### CURRENT EVENTS.

#### Foreign.

September 30.—Serge Witte, head of the Russian  
peace mission, is made a count by the Czar.  
The rumor that Panama has made overtures to-  
ward a union with Costa Rica is denied by offi-  
cials at Panama.

October 1.—Fifteen persons are drowned by the de-  
struction of a Chinese coasting vessel by a float-  
ing mine in the China Sea.

The body of General Kondrachenko, killed at  
Port Arthur, is received with high honors at  
Odessa.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce meets in  
Tokyo to consider the revival of trade.

General Gomez, who resigned as candidate for the  
Presidency of Cuba, declares that a reign of  
terror exists in Cuba, and urges American inter-  
vention.

October 2.—W. J. Calhoun, special commissioner to  
Venezuela, sails for the United States.

A warrant for the extradition of Gaynor and  
Green is signed at Ottawa.

The Swedish Riksdag meets to put into force the  
agreement made at Karlstad.

Some Hungarian radicals urge all Magyar officers  
in the army to resign and call upon those in the  
ranks to refuse to obey orders given in German.

Count Witte is offered the post of chief of the new  
Ministerial Cabinet, making the peace negotia-  
tor second only to the Czar.

October 3.—Andrew de Wet, nephew of the Boer  
General, is arrested in German Southwest  
Africa, charged with furthering the native re-  
bellion in the hope of overthrowing the German  
authorities and founding a new Boer republic.

José Marie de Hérédia, poet and member of the  
French Academy, dies in Paris.

October 4.—The Japanese Privy Council approves  
the treaty of peace, and Russia accepts the Ja-  
panese proposal for the exchange of prisoners of  
war.

Members of the Panama Canal Commission and  
the Advisory Board of Consulting Engineers  
arrive at Panama.

The lower house of Parliament, at Vienna, ad-  
journs on account of wild scenes of disorder.

October 5.—The Japanese copy of the peace treaty  
signed at Portsmouth arrives at Tokyo in charge  
of Mr. Yamaza and H. W. Dennison.

In the course of the debate in the Swedish Riksdag  
over the dissolution of the union with Norway,  
some of the members of the First Chamber de-  
clare that war with Norway is bound to come.

October 6.—Reports from Constantinople announce  
the death of Edhem Pasha, who was commander  
of the victorious Turkish army in the war with  
Greece, and who distinguished himself in the de-  
fense of Plevna against the Russians.

#### Domestic.

September 30.—President Roosevelt and family ar-  
rive in Washington.

The battleship *Mississippi* is launched in Phila-  
delphia.

October 1.—A shortage of freight cars is beginning  
to be felt in Pittsburg, and it is expected that  
the first cold snap will cause a blockade.

In a letter to Assistant Secretary of State Loomis,  
President Roosevelt declares that Secretary  
Hay disagreed with him on "even the mild cen-  
sure" of Loomis in the Taft report, and that  
Hay condemned Bowen in strong terms for  
"treachery and disloyalty."

October 2.—The President decides to visit New  
Orleans, in spite of the yellow-fever epidemic,  
arriving there on October 26, and returning to  
Washington by sea.

Secretary Root assumes charge of affairs at the  
State Department. Secretary Taft returns to  
Washington.

John D. Rockefeller pays \$10,000,000 to the  
General Education Board in accordance with a  
promise made last June.

Policy-holders of the New York Life take legal  
action to compel McCall and Perkins to restore  
campaign contributions.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte issues a letter  
saying that the Republican State Convention of  
Maryland passed the resolution decrying negro  
domination because of falsehoods circulated by  
the Democrats.

October 3.—Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James  
H. Hyde, attacks the power of the Legislative  
Insurance Committee, and says that Mr. Hyde  
will not appear, except with benefit of counsel.



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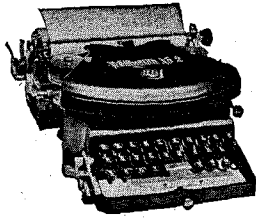
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unless the subject-matter of all pending Hyde suits be barred.

John Mitchell, president of the mine-workers, visits the President and urges the appointment of a friend as Collector of Internal Revenue at Scranton; he declares that he did not discuss the coal situation.

At the Cabinet meeting it is practically decided that important changes in Chinese exclusion regulations must be made.

J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, in a speech at Portland, Ore., says that Federal regulation of railroad rates will bankrupt the railroads of the country.

Justice James Madison Barker, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, dies at Boston.

October 4.—John A. McCall, before the Insurance Investigation Committee at New York, says that the New York Life had paid out \$885,000 through "Judge" Hamilton at Albany in five years to "produce" results in regard to legislation; he declares that most of the bills introduced were for blackmailing purposes.

President Roosevelt tells Representative Townsend, of Michigan, that he has not changed his mind about the need of giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to make railway freight rates.

October 5.—President Roosevelt confers with Representative Townsend on railroad-rate legislation, and Mr. Townsend announces that a bill embodying the President's views will be ready for introduction when Congress meets.

Officials of the Mutual Life before the insurance committee tell of the millions of dollars made by the McCurdy family out of the company in the last twenty years.

The Insurance Commissioner of Missouri threatens to restrain, by legal proceedings, the New York Life from further business in that State unless changes in the management of the company are made.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., is removed from the presidency of the Wabash railroad at a meeting of the directors of that company.

New York city Democrats renominate Mayor McClellan.

William Walter Scott, the miniature-painter, dies at Nantucket, Mass.

October 6.—Charles E. Hughes, the insurance investigator, is nominated for mayor by the Republicans in New York.

Massachusetts Republicans declare for a revision of the tariff.

President Roosevelt directs Attorney-general Moody to take legal proceedings to break up the monopoly of St. Louis bridges and transportation facilities now enjoyed by the Terminal Railroad Association.

The Government takes a hand in the lake fisheries war; Cleveland's customs collector, on an American cutter, is searching for poachers, with authority to seize vessels and cargo.

**A Wise Child.**—"The baby always becomes perfectly quiet when I sing to it," said the proud young father.

"Yes," answered the mother, "it knows that if it makes a noise you will keep on singing."—*The Washington Star.*

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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. N." Austin, Minn.—"What is the plural of 'cheese'? Is it 'cheeses' or 'cheese,' or has it no plural at all, making it necessary to use some circumlocution to express the plural?"

The plural of "cheese" is "cheeses." In general, the plural is used in instances where the number is given, thus: "The farmer had fifty *cheeses* in his cheese room." In speaking of the article in its attributive sense or referring to it in bulk, the singular form of the word is correct, thus: "*Cheese* sandwiches"; "great quantities of *cheese*." The rule for forming the plural of such a word as this is, when the sound of *s* or *z* can not be united euphonically with that of the primitive word, the plural adds *s* to the final *e*, forming a separate syllable.

"W. H. S.," Luverne, Ala.—"Stegomyia" is pronounced steg'-o-my-ee'a.

"E. G.," Cleveland, O.—"(1) Is the following sentence grammatical? 'Please pardon the unavoidable delay in acknowledging receipt of the enclosure at an earlier date.' (2) Does the word 'ordinance' take a verb in the singular or in the plural? (3) Which is preferable, 'graduation present' or 'graduating present'?"

(1) It is, but it would be expressed more clearly thus, "Please pardon the unavoidable delay in acknowledging at an earlier date the receipt of the enclosure." (2) "Ordinance," being a noun in the singular, takes a verb that agrees with it in number. (3) "Graduation present" is preferable. Presents do not graduate.

"A. M.," Indianapolis, Ind.—"What is the meaning of the word 'sloyd'? It is the first word I had occasion to look up in my new dictionary, but it is not to be found there. Can the Standard help me?"

Certainly. "Sloyd" or "sloid" is "a system of elementary manual training that originated in Sweden, and was introduced with modifications elsewhere. The sloyd work consists of a series of manual exercises, carefully graduated in difficulty from the simplest tool manipulation to the most complete kinds of joinery."

"A. E. O.," Wolfville, N. S.—"Please distinguish between 'stay' and 'stop.'"

"Stop" is often misused for "stay." To "stop" is to cease moving or acting; the reverse of "start." "I shall stop at Baltimore on my way to Washington" is correct; but "How long will you stop?" is as unreasonable a question as "How long will you start?" The proper question is "How long will you stay (or remain)?"

"Emeritus," New York.—"Please state which number of the verb should be used, and analyze the words in italics in the following sentence: 'Worry is one of those words which (has) (have) a place in every one's vocabulary.'"

"Have" should be used to agree with "which" (antecedent, "words")—a plural subject.

"C. L. P.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly give us your opinion as to the grammar and taste in the use of the word 'got' in the sentence 'Russia has got a look at herself which she can never forget.'"

The use of "got" as the past or perfect participle is grammatical. "Gotten" might have been employed, but as "got" is the preferable form, and as the verb "get" has among its numerous definitions the meaning intended in the sentence above, its use is not incorrect. The sentence might be made more elegant by reconstruction and a change in one or two of the terms therein contained.

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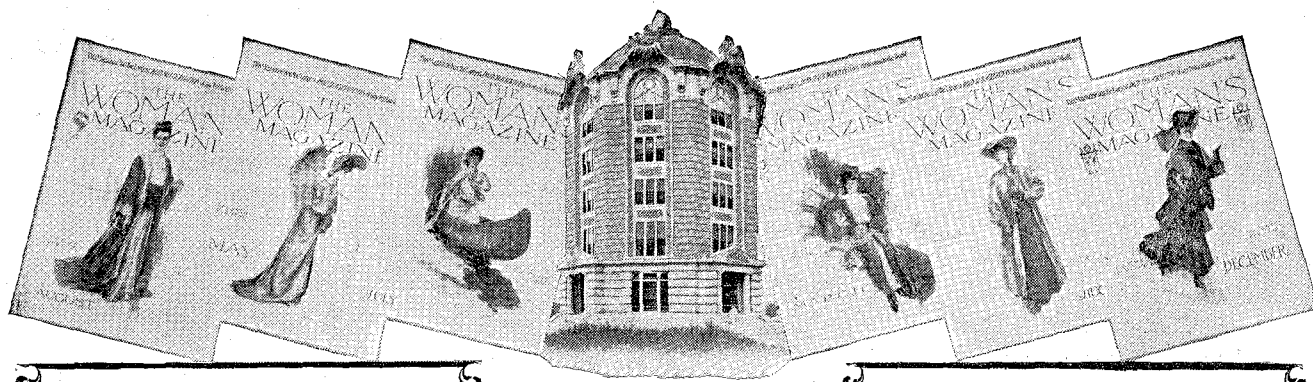
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Personally appeared before me this day A. P. Coakley, Advertising Manager of The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo., who, being duly sworn, states that he has access to all records necessary to secure an accurate circulation statement of The Woman's Magazine, and under oath affirms the circulation of The Woman's Magazine for the months of July, 1904, to June, 1905, inclusive, was as follows:

|                 |           |                    |           |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| July, 1904..... | 1,654,620 | January, 1905..... | 1,631,697 |
| August.....     | 1,680,310 | February.....      | 1,636,525 |
| September.....  | 1,660,220 | March.....         | 1,619,520 |
| October.....    | 1,668,980 | April.....         | 1,621,800 |
| November.....   | 1,667,755 | May.....           | 1,589,608 |
| December.....   | 1,603,420 | June.....          | 1,594,640 |

Total for 12 months.....19,628,095  
Average per month.....1,635,674

A. P. COAKLEY,

Advertising Manager,  
The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Sixth day of July,  
Nineteen Hundred and Five.

[Seal] Notary Public, County of St. Louis.  
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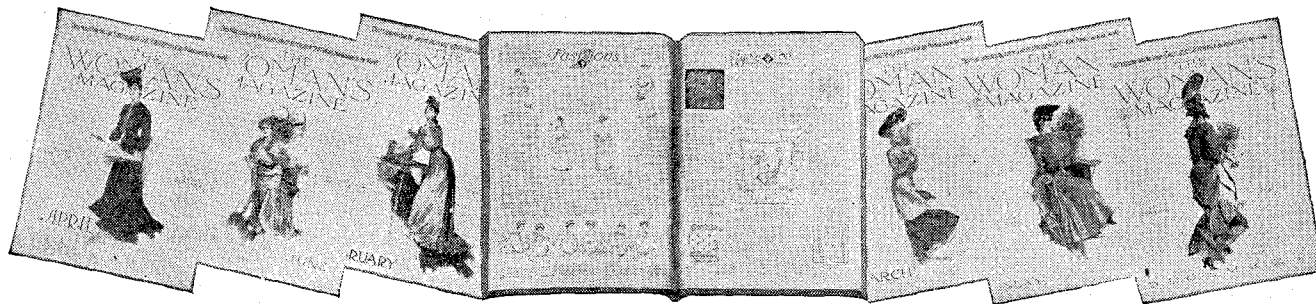
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"Coffee gave me terrible spells of indigestion which, coming on every week or so, made my life wretched, until some one told me that the coffee I drank was to blame. That seemed nonsense, but I noticed these attacks used to come on shortly after eating and were accompanied by such excruciating pains in the pit of the stomach that I could only find relief by loosening my clothing and lying down.

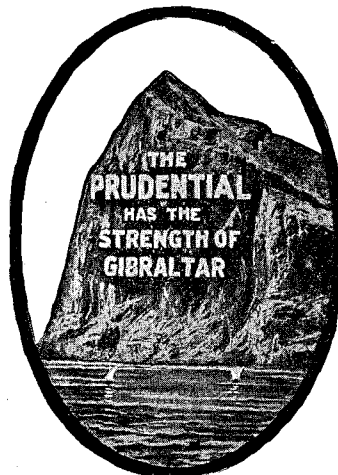
"If circumstances made it impossible for me to lie down I spent hours in great misery.

"I refused to really believe it was the coffee until finally I thought a trial would at least do no harm, so I quit coffee in 1901 and began on Postum. My troubles left entirely and convinced me of the cause.

"Postum brought no discomfort, nor did indigestion follow its use. I have had no return of the trouble since I began to drink Postum. It has built me up, restored my health and given me a new interest in life. It certainly is a joy to be well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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